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Eric Gaillard/Reuters

Ben Bella Receives a Hero's Welcome in Algiers

Algerian women displaying a poster of the former leader Ahmed ben Bella to greet his return to Algiers on Thursday after a long exile. He called on Algerians to back Saddam Hussein. Page 10.

Moscow Warns of an Iran-Iraq Alliance

Top Soviet General Urges Joint Resolution of Gulf Crisis

By Gary Lee and Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A military conflict in the Gulf would ally Iran with Iraq and escalate into a world war, General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, the Soviet military chief, said Thursday.

He urged the United States to join the Soviet Union in resolving the crisis under a United Nations umbrella.

He said the "political means" were there to bring about a peaceful settlement. But he added, "In case of military actions, Iran will join the Iraqi side."

"This would not be simply some kind of conflict," General Moiseyev said. "This would be a world war. Such a war will not bring any glory either to the American people or to the people of Iraq."

The general did not explain what he meant by "world war," but drew an analogy to World War I, indicating he was concerned that an outbreak beginning with small and seemingly remote events might trigger a much wider conflict.

"The First World War in 1914 also started because of some minor thing," he said. "Today we should do our utmost to avoid that."

Asked whether he shared the concerns expressed by some Soviet military officers about the buildup of U.S. forces near the Soviet border, he indicated that he did not see a direct threat to the Soviet Union and was more concerned about the volatility and unpredictability of a war in the Gulf.

In an hourlong conversation before leaving for a tour of U.S. military facilities, General Moiseyev also said he had provided technical information to the U.S. Embassy here regarding Soviet-made weapons used by the Iraqi military. Declining to elaborate, he said he was involved in assembling information for the Americans about the weapons.

Although Iraq bought many of its most sophisticated arms from Moscow — including SA-6 surface-to-air missiles and MiG fighter planes — the military utility of General Moiseyev's information was unclear.

A senior U.S. general recently acknowledged that Washington had long had extensive intelligence about such weaponry, a point wryly echoed by General Moiseyev, who suggested that the CIA already had as much information as he did.

Chief of the general staff since December 1988, General Moiseyev is the senior commander of Soviet military forces, subordinate only to Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The conversation took place in his spacious fifth-floor office in central Moscow.

A former commander of Soviet Army forces in the Far East, General Moiseyev will spend nearly a week in Washington, Michigan and California, discussing military, economic and political issues with U.S. officials.

Although addressing a number of issues facing the military in the Soviet Union, including the contentious subject of political change, General Moiseyev seemed most animated about the Gulf.

What would war lead to?

"It's very hard to imagine," he said, "especially considering the sophisticated weapons systems that are concentrated in that area on

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U.S. to Ask Allies to Ready Oil Reserves

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States is expected to call on other major industrialized democracies Friday to ready their strategic oil reserves for use to dampen the feverish rise in oil prices.

The U.S. plan, to be put forward at a meeting of the Paris-based International Energy Agency, is expected to meet opposition from West Germany and Japan. They advocate that oil stocks be tapped only in an extreme case, such as the outbreak of war in the Gulf.

The meeting is widely viewed as one of the most important gatherings since the 21-nation organization was conceived in 1973 to shield Western economies from oil price shocks, such as the ones that produced recessions in 1973 and 1979.

Its urgency was underscored Thursday by another rise in oil prices. The benchmark world crude, North Sea Brent, rose as high as $40.75 a barrel on the spot market in Europe. The key American crude, West Texas intermediate, closed on the New York Mercantile Exchange 87 cents a barrel higher at $39.54 for November delivery.

The rise dealt another blow to Wall Street. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 32.17 points at 2,427.48 at the close.

The energy agency gathering comes at a time when most energy experts in government and private industry believe that the world is on the verge of a potentially more serious disruption of oil supplies beyond the market turbulence caused by the Gulf crisis, which has doubled oil prices since May.

Energy experts and government officials say debate will focus on the best ways to use the estimated 1.7 billion barrels of oil held as reserves by member governments and oil companies working under their flags.

The United States indicated its stance Wednesday when President George Bush ordered the sale of 5 million barrels of oil from the nation's strategic reserve. It will be the first time the reserve has been tapped.

Energy Secretary James Watkins told the House Energy and Commerce Committee that the sale was merely a test stipulated by law and that the United States saw no urgent need to press its allies to start a coordinated drawdown of stocks.

But Mr. Watkins's deputy, W. Henson Moore, said in a television interview, "The signal the president is sending to speculators and the world market is that he will use the strategic petroleum reserve if he has to."

The U.S. decision is seen here as a strong signal to jittery oil markets and other industrialized nations that similar actions should be forthcoming from other members of the agency.

The West German economics minister, Helmut Haussman, said Thursday that his country did not favor such a move. He said there

See OIL, Page 18

Britain And Iran Resume Relations

Hopes Rekindled For Release of Western Hostages

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain and Iran on Thursday resumed full diplomatic relations, which were severed by Tehran 18 months ago over the Salman Rushdie affair.

The decision brings the Iranian government closer to the West and kindles new hopes for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

Both countries announced that embassies would reopen in their respective capitals within a month.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said at the United Nations in New York that the restoration of ties was "one more brick in building this coalition" against the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, noting that Iran had pledged to enforce international sanctions against Baghdad despite its condemnation of U.S. troop deployment in the Gulf.

Mr. Hurd also said that the Iranian government had pledged to use its "humanitarian influence" to help obtain the release of the hostages, which include three British citizens: Terry Waite, Jack Mann and Brian Keenan.

On Page 10

Iraq said food would be cut off from a million foreigners.

Tons of food supplies are displayed in Baghdad.

But Mr. Hurd said Britain had received no firm commitment from Tehran that the hostages would be released, or that Iran would release the British businessman Roger Cooper, who has been held since December 1985 as an alleged spy.

Mr. Hurd also said that the Iranian government had not lifted the death sentence against Mr. Rushdie for his authorship of "The Satanic Verses," a novel deemed blasphemous to Islam.

"These matters are best settled with the resumption of diplomatic relations," Mr. Hurd told BBC Radio. "That's the conclusion I've come to and that's why we've gone ahead."

"There are no undertakings," Mr. Hurd said. He added, "The chances of getting the hostages out of Lebanon are greater or less now if we restore diplomatic relations. I believe they are greater."

Iran cut off relations in March 1989 after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued a death order against Mr. Rushdie. Since then, Mr. Rushdie, a British citizen of Muslim origin, has been in hiding in police custody, and Scotland Yard has uncovered several plots to kill him, some of which reportedly were sponsored by the Iranian government.

[Mr. Rushdie, in his first television interview since the Iranian death threats forced him into hiding, said he was sorry for offending Muslims and was being punished by having to endure a living "hell," Reuters reported from London.

[The interview was shown to reporters on Thursday hours before the announcement that diplomatic relations were being restored.

["I am fine, and most of the time I say that even to myself, because that is useful, but actually it has been hell," Mr. Rushdie told London Weekend Television, which will show the interview this weekend.]

In recent weeks, as the government of President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran has sought to improve relations with the West, Iran and Britain have engaged in a carefully orchestrated diplomatic ballet of mutual public concessions.

Mr. Rafsanjani made it clear that, while his government was not authorized to lift the death order, it would "abide by international law," a formulation that British

See IRAN, Page 10

Colossus in Their Midst: Neighbors Accept Reality of a United Germany

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — A reunited Germany, for the last 45 years a dream for most Germans, has seemed more like a nightmare to many of their neighbors.

But now that it is about to become a reality Wednesday, most of them have convinced themselves that they can live with the new Germany, which seems neither as powerful nor as overbearing as they feared it would be.

Not that the neighbors love the idea. Other Europeans appear ready to love Germans in an undivided nation no more than they loved East Germans and West Germans in the past. But

There may be more misgivings about the 16 million East Germans, who came to democracy only recently, than about the 61 million West Germans, who have been practicing it for four decades.

But the main anxieties in Europe now are not about the reunited Germany but about the possibility of war in the Middle East and chaos in the Soviet Union, which is suddenly menacing not because of strength, but because of weakness.

In the face of such dangers, European attitudes toward Germany in 1990 are precisely the opposite of what they were more than half a century ago. The old fears of strife, instability and economic uncertainty have been replaced by hopes that Germany will help lead Europe into a new era of unity, stability and prosperity.

Germans are preoccupied with the problems and costs of reunification, and their timid approach to the crisis in the Gulf suggests that a reunited Germany will be no more inclined to throw its military and political weight around than a divided Germany was.

"Our leaders never tire of protesting," wrote the German writer Hans Magnus Enzensberger, that "we have all become peaceable, democratic and moderate — in a word, well-behaved."

"The most remarkable thing about this assertion is that it is true," he continued. "The form that this mutation has taken with the Germans is to have turned them into a nation of shopkeepers. In that they are by no means alone."

But some of their neighbors — in France and Poland most of all — wonder if this will remain true a decade from now. And Germany had to pay for this lingering suspicion with a major restraint, a pledge to sign a treaty with Poland, after reunification, making its truncated postwar eastern border permanent and irrevocable.

Thus, perhaps, the Europeans hoped to prevent history from repeating itself; at least, to prevent another world war from starting because of a German war against Poland for recovery of lost territories.

But how likely is that, today? "The problem in the future is not the eastern border of Germany," the British historian Martin Gilbert observed. "It is the western border of Russia."

If the Soviet Union is in danger of collapse, it can only increase the nervousness of the Poles, who seem the least sanguine about their future with a reunited Germany.

But many Europeans believe that the economic and political dynamism of a reunited Germany

See GERMANY, Page 2

Kiosk

Europe Forces: Talks Advance

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said they made real progress on Thursday on a treaty to cut conventional forces in Europe, reaching a tentative agreement on the "sufficiency rule."

The rule would lay out a limit on the proportion of forces in each alliance that any single country could station in Europe. The Soviet Union was demanding a 40 percent limit, while the United States was pressing for 30 percent. The talks will resume in a few days.

General News

An attack in Brussels missed a top U.S. general. Page 2.

Business/Finance

The World Bank may need more money to offset the Gulf crisis. Page 15.

Crossword Page 12.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,427.48	DM	1.561
Down	Pound	1.877
32.17	Yen	138.00
	FF	5.2245

Lin Hexing Xiong/The Associated Press

COUP RUMORS UNNERVE MOSCOW — Soviet troops outside Moscow on Thursday. Troop movements have left Muscovites jittery about a coup. Page 2.

Japan Seeks To Form a Gulf Corps

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu called Thursday for legislation permitting him to send Japanese personnel to the Gulf.

Mr. Kaifu announced plans for a Japanese "peace cooperation corps," with strictly nonmilitary duties.

He had pushed the plan through his government this week so that the proposal could be finished before his scheduled departure on Friday on a trip to the United States and the Middle East.

Mr. Kaifu has several public appearances scheduled during his trip to New York over the next four days. He was reportedly eager to finish work on the deployment plan to help him answer U.S. criticism of Japan's contribution to the allied force in the Gulf.

But at a press conference Thursday night, the prime minister looked like a man balanced precariously on a fence between U.S. public opinion and Japanese opinion.

On the one hand, he said it was

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No, Sports Fans, Warming Up Won't Block Muscle Damage

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stretching, touching the toes, running in place and otherwise warming up before a vigorous workout improves range of motion and makes athletes feel better, but does virtually nothing to prevent muscle injuries, new research suggests.

The research, involving rabbits, has yet to be duplicated in people. But health experts say the findings are important because more and more people are exercising and because little is known about the benefits of warming up.

The idea that warming up protects muscles "sounds good," said James A. Schwane, an associate professor of health and kinesiology at the University of Texas in Tyler.

The researchers are studying the pain and swelling that occasionally afflict joggers, cyclists and others athletes. In most cases, they say, these symptoms result when certain muscle fibers are torn in certain kinds of movement. But the tearing does not result from a lack of oxygen, they say, and therefore warming up is useless to prevent it.

If a sport requires flexibility and a wide range of motions, the warm-up can improve performance, experts say. And warming up and stretching connective tissue that surrounds muscles might help prevent soreness that can occur even if muscles are not injured. It is not known if warming up prevents injury to ligaments and tendons, the researchers said.

Physiologists and molecular biologists have only recently begun to concentrate on muscle injury, said Dr. Richard Lieber, associate professor of surgery at the University of California in San Diego.

The idea that warming up may not prevent muscle injury is based on the known physical properties of the three types of muscle fibers found in most mammals and the three types of contractions that muscles undergo in performing movement, Dr. Lieber explained.

Type 1 fibers are slow to contract and generate low levels of force. They act, for example, to maintain the body's position while standing. Able to generate most of the energy they need from glucose and oxygen, they are highly resistant to fatigue.

Type 2 fibers contract rapidly, generating up to four times as much force as Type 1 fibers. They come in two varieties. Type 2A fibers also use oxygen to make energy and can perform large amounts of work before fatigue sets in.

Type 2B fibers are the "biggest, strongest and most rarely used muscle fibers," he said. But instead of using oxygen to make energy, they rely on a more primitive but faster process called glycolysis, which turns glucose directly into energy without using oxygen. They produce large amounts of force quickly, he said, but fatigue rapidly.

Dr. Lieber and his Swedish colleague, Dr. Jan Frieden, studied all three muscle cell types in experiments on rabbits whose leg muscles were mechanically lengthened, contracted and both lengthened and contracted.

Then rabbits were killed and their leg muscle fibers were examined closely. Although the rabbits had not done any "warming up," the Type 1 and 2A fibers were normal after all three treatments, Dr. Lieber said. But after the lengthening-contracting experiment, the Type 2B fibers were destroyed. Their cell walls had broken and enzymes the cells had then produced had begun to consume the cell itself.

This is the kind of injury that produces the pain and swelling some athletes feel after exercise. Why the cells fall apart is not yet fully understood. After the first few minutes of extreme exercise, he said, Type 2B fibers are depleted of energy, become stiff and, as they continue to be stretched, may experience mechanical failure.

Senate Panel Approves Souter for High Court

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee voted Thursday to recommend that Judge David H. Souter be confirmed as the 105th justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, with Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts the sole dissenter on the 14-member panel.

Most of the other seven Democrats on the committee expressed reservations about supporting the New Hampshire federal appeals court judge, but they said they had been impressed with his testimony and decided that Judge Souter was about the best they could get from the Bush administration.

"The burden of proof is on the nominee, and it is a burden that this nominee just barely met," said the committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware.

Mr. Biden said he was worried about Judge Souter's views on separation of church and state, race and gender discrimination, and abortion rights. But he added that Judge Souter "clearly demonstrated himself not to be a doctrinaire legal conservative" and "is about

See SOUTER, Page 2

Nyet-Sayers Fail to Allay Coup Jitters in Moscow

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At 3 A.M. on the night of Sept. 10, detachments from the Ryazan Airborne Division set off down the road for Moscow, 125 miles away.

Later that day, 30 Ilyushin-76 planes landed at the Ryazan airfield, carrying two regiments in battle gear, with equipment.

Closer to Moscow, according to an account made public this week, the Dzerzhinsky Division, which is under the command of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was put on alert.

No matter how many times the minister of defense and the chairman of the KGB keep repeating it, few Muscovites accept the official explanations that these troops were on their way to practice for the annual Nov. 7 parade, or to help with the potato harvest.

"I am not satisfied with the explanation," Colonel Valeri Pogrebenkov, military analyst for the news-feature agency Novosti, said on a radio program. "They said they were ready to help on the collective farms. My question is why did they need bulletproof jackets?"

Putsch, provocation or precautionary measure? Two weeks after the curious troop movements in and around Moscow were first publicized, they have continued to feed speculation in a capital city made skittish by political uncertainty and economic discontent.

Talk of a military coup tends to be quickly discounted. Soviet, even Russian, history offers no precedent for such an attempt.

Besides, as Colonel Pogrebenkov asked on the Moscow radio program Wednesday: "What would the military do with the power they captured? It is very easy to capture power, and very difficult to hold it."

Andrei Kurtinov, of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, speaking on the same radio program, said: "The more feasible explanation is that it was an attempt to flex muscles, to show that the army is able, that they are ready. Probably, it was a kind of blackmail to show the liberals in Moscow and Leningrad that they are not the masters, not the only people in charge, that their powers are limited and could be limited further."

One participant said the state of readiness for four divisions around Moscow was in effect from Sept. 9 to 18. Reports of military alerts or states of readiness in other parts of the country have been carried in the press or reported by legislators. But none of these has been confirmed firsthand.

Many people in Moscow attribute the reports to anxieties about a planned anti-government demonstration outside the Kremlin on Sept. 16. On Feb. 25, when a larger demonstration took place in Moscow, tens of thousands of troops stood by in a peaceable but clear display of military might.

According to another view, the troop movements are put in the context of the Soviet Union's current disarray. "There is chaos in the command structure," a Western diplomat said as he cited the Soviet military's problems with troops returning from Eastern Europe. "I wouldn't be surprised if they lost a division."

Questions about the troop movements have been aired in both the Supreme Soviet and the Russian Republic's legislature, drawing scornful comment from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and putting Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and the KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, in the unaccustomed position of having to defend themselves publicly.

Insurgents' aggressive pursuit of the issue has given rise to a conspiracy theory. This week, a Tass commentator accused "the new 'democrats' " of fanning discontent with an eye to overthrowing the government.

From Ryazan came a report: The city's Communist Party Committee had been told that the Russian Republic's government, headed by Boris N. Yeltsin, planned to seize power.

On Wednesday, appearing before the Supreme Soviet, Marshal Yazov dismissed reports about an orchestrated movement of troops as an "invention," noting that plans for the Ryazan Division's training exercise had been drawn up on Aug. 25.

The rumors took on new life this week when a 43-year-old colonel from the Ryazan military academy came forward publicly.

"Statements that these troops were going to the parade grounds have no basis, since they left ahead of schedule," said the officer, Colonel Sergei Kudimov.

"Statements that they went off to dig potatoes are also groundless, since nowhere in the Ryazan district was there any such agreement for the harvest."

By his account, the Ryazan Division and the military academy itself were put on alert on Sept. 9.

This by itself was not unusual, he said. He said that what was unexpected were the sudden orders to move toward Moscow. These orders were followed by the news that regiments from the Pskov Division were landing in full gear.

Legislators' attempts to inquire about the troops' destination were rebuffed by commanding officers.

Neil Bush Defends His S&L Deals At Hearing

The Associated Press

DENVER — President George Bush's son Neil testified Thursday that he had been a "go-between" on a controversial line of credit extended by the failed thrift of which he was a director. But he insisted that his actions involved no conflict of interest.

Mr. Bush was testy at times as he testified on the third day of a hearing on the government's conflict-of-interest allegations against him.

He was a director of Silverado Banking, Savings & Loan Association, which collapsed in 1988 at a cost to taxpayers of $1 billion.

The Office of Thrift Supervision brought the action against Mr. Bush. It could lead to his being barred from the banking industry. The thrift office alleges that Mr. Bush did not adequately inform fellow Silverado directors of his business ties with two property developers, Kenneth M. Good and Bill Walters, who eventually defaulted on more than $132 million in Silverado loans.

Last week, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. sued Mr. Bush and other former Silverado directors for $200 million, alleging that gross negligence on their part contributed to the association's collapse.

Mr. Bush told Administrative Law Judge Daniel J. Davidson that at the time of his dealings with Mr. Good and Mr. Walters, he had had "absolutely no doubt" that no conflict of interest existed with his role as a Silverado director.

Consequently, Mr. Bush said, he did not consult with Silverado's management on the question.

He insisted several times that although Mr. Good and Mr. Walters invested in his oil company, JNB Exploration, he had no financial interest in the projects for which they received loans from Silverado.

Previous testimony, however, showed that Silverado extended a $900,000 line of credit to a partnership formed by Mr. Bush and Mr. Good to explore for oil and gas in Argentina. The credit line, which was intended to convince Argentine officials that the venture had strong resources, was never used.

Lawyers for Mr. Good's company suggested that Mr. Bush present the credit-line proposal to Silverado's board, the president's son said under questioning from a government attorney.

"I was a go-between," Mr. Bush said.

He maintained that there had been no conflict of interest in his role because he hadn't stood to gain financially from the line, which he described as a "letter of referral." Also, he said, he had abstained from voting on the proposal.

But when pressed by the thrift office's attorney, Stephen Hershkowitz, Mr. Bush acknowledged that he had hoped the partnership would benefit from the credit line.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ceausescu, Ill, Gets 3-Month Release

BUCHAREST — A military court on Thursday freed Nicu Ceausescu, the youngest son of the late dictator, for three months "for health reasons." Last week, Mr. Ceausescu, 39, was sentenced to 20 years in prison for ordering security forces to fire on demonstrators in the revolution last December in which his father, Nicolae, was overthrown and executed.

Mr. Ceausescu, whom doctors have said has cirrhosis of the liver and enlarged throat veins, must remain for five days at the clinic where he has been since Aug. 28 to give the public prosecutor time to appeal.

The military court was presided over by Colonel Constantin Lucescu, who defended Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena, prior to their sentencing and execution Dec. 25. *(AFP)*

New Optimism for U.S. Budget Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional leaders expressed optimism Thursday that a budget deal with the Bush administration would be reached in time to avoid deep cuts in federal programs on Monday.

With both sides hoping to prevent a staggering blow to government services Monday, and President George Bush softening his demands for a capital gains tax cut, the prospects for success among the negotiators seemed to brighten.

"We're a little bit in the precincts of reaching a conclusion, rather than the wrap-up stage," said the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington. "A good deal has been agreed to tentatively."

South Africa Frees 8 ANC Prisoners

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Eight members of the African National Congress were released Thursday, part of a government pledge to free political prisoners.

About 500 people greeted the released prisoners when they arrived at Cape Town's harbor from the Robben Island Prison. Newspapers reported that the ANC, the largest black opposition movement, wanted to convene an immediate meeting with President Frederik W. de Klerk to keep peace talks on track.

An ANC spokeswoman said that officials of the government and of the ANC were working out details. She said the meeting would have to occur next week because the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was scheduled to visit the Far East beginning Oct. 7.

U.S. Business Group's Nobel Quest

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Chamber of Commerce has waged an elaborate, secret campaign for the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize, according to internal documents and former officials of the business group. The chamber's pitch was that it has helped bring democracy and a free enterprise economy to Eastern Europe and Third World countries.

The business federation courted U.S. lawmakers, world leaders and a former prize-winner to get itself nominated for the award, the documents show. The chamber was nominated by David A. Morse, a New York lawyer who was director-general of the International Labor Organization, which won the prize in 1969; and by Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana.

The winner of the award will be announced on Oct. 15 in Oslo.

North Korea Seeks Ties With Japan

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea, in its first official talks with Japan in 45 years, offered Thursday to begin discussions in November on establishing diplomatic relations, Kyodo News Service reported from Pyongyang.

Kyodo said the North Koreans made the proposal to a visiting delegation of 53-member Japanese government and other officials. Kyodo said a similar initiative was made by President Kim Il Sung of North Korea in a separate meeting with Shin Kanemaru, a former Japanese deputy prime minister. Mr. Kim said his government would not attach any preconditions to the talks, Kyodo reported.

Japanese officials in Tokyo declined to comment.

Quebec Indians End 11-Week Siege

OKA, Quebec (Reuters) — A group of defiant Mohawk Indians gave themselves up to the Canadian Army, ending an 11-week siege that grew out of a land dispute in this resort town near Montreal.

The surrender was chaotic on Wednesday as soldiers scuffled with the 20 or so Warriors, a militant group of the Mohawks, who emerged, along with women and children, from an alcohol treatment center that had served as their last refuge. As soldiers with fixed bayonets herded the Mohawks toward buses that were to take them to an army base in southeastern Quebec, some Mohawks tried to escape. Several Indian men and women were knocked to the ground by soldiers.

The conflict had erupted in July when the police stormed a blockade erected by Mohawks at Oka to stop the town from extending a golf course onto their sacred ancestral land. The Mohawks' surrender followed assurances by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney that his government would address native grievances and speed up Indian land claims.

Gorbachev Exercises Special Powers

MOSCOW (WP) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev used emergency powers delegated to him by the legislature to decree Thursday that state enterprises must fulfill their contracts to supply raw materials.

With the economic system in a state of collapse and the government still debating the details of a transfer to a market economy, Mr. Gorbachev's order is directed at various enterprises and regions that have threatened to cut off their supply of raw materials if they do not get more food shipments.

Some leaders are likely to object to Mr. Gorbachev's decree. Russia and other republics have declared economic sovereignty and have battled Moscow over the question of who has the right to control such resources as timber, oil and natural gas.

Soviets Increased Warhead Security

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Insisting that one "Chernobyl was enough," the chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces said Thursday that the Kremlin had quietly withdrawn nuclear warheads from potential trouble spots in response to ethnic unrest in different parts of the country.

General Mikhail A. Moiseyev said in an interview that the Soviet leadership recognized an obligation "before mankind" to ensure complete security over nuclear weapons.

He added: "In those areas where the situation doesn't fully correspond to the concept of national security, the warheads have been put in a more secure place."

General Moiseyev's comments marked the first authoritative Soviet confirmation of Western reports that the Kremlin has taken additional measures to ensure the safety of the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weapons. Western military attachés in Moscow say that they have received similar reassurances in private from their Soviet counterparts in recent months.

The general, who was speaking on the eve of his departure for a tour of the United States, refused to specify which areas of the Soviet Union he had in mind or when the warheads were removed. But Western defense experts in Moscow say the affected regions include Central Asia, southern Transcaucasia and the Baltic republics, all of which have been the scene of serious nationalist upheavals over the last two years.

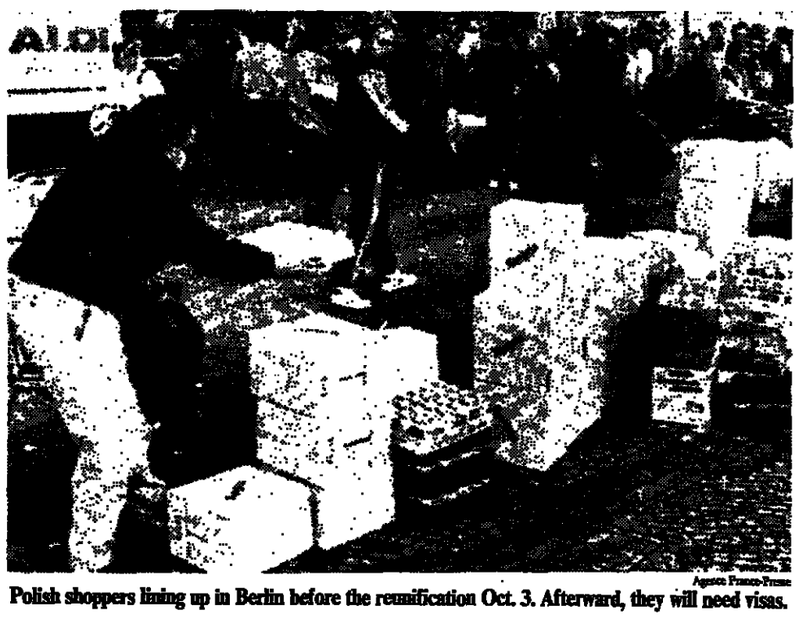
Asked to confirm this information, General Moiseyev replied, "Where it was necessary for me to do it, it has been done reliably."

"I share your concern," he said, adding, "All the necessary measures have been taken. Chernobyl was enough. We have no right before humanity to be the origin of another such danger on account of some kind of mismanagement." He said similar action had been taken to ensure the security of nonnuclear weapons.

According to Western estimates, the Soviet Union possesses about 30,000 nuclear warheads — ranging from small artillery charges to intercontinental ballistic missile systems. The warheads are dispersed in hundreds of silos, ports, bases and special nuclear deposits throughout the country.

Ironically, Western military attachés in Moscow feel relatively comfortable about the security of the 13,000 or so strategic missiles, most of which are located deep inside the Russian Republic and are well guarded by the elite Strategic Rocket Forces. Of greater concern are the tactical nuclear warheads under the control of the army, the air force, the navy, and the air defense branches of the armed forces.

The Kremlin's recent disarmament moves have complicated Western efforts to keep track of the nuclear warheads that have been withdrawn to safer locations for fear of ethnic unrest. Western experts note, however, that the Soviet leadership has been withdrawing nuclear warheads from its Baltic fleet because it wants to promote the region as a nuclear-free zone.



Agence France-Presse

Polish shoppers lining up in Berlin before the reunification Oct. 3. Afterward, they will need visas.

GERMANY: *Neighbors Grow to Accept a New State*

(Continued from page 1)

could become the Soviet Union's best hope of economic salvation.

Some of them also fear that a reunited Germany may be distracted from the goal of unifying the European Community by a sense of mission in Central Europe, the yearning to be a bridge between East and West, and suggest that Soviet leaders may have been counting on that when they agreed to reunification.

Francis J. Meehan, a former U.S. ambassador to Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, said that the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had "given the Germans back their identity, and it is Central European, not Atlantic."

In this view, the Germans may be inclined to make concessions and economic deals with the Soviets over the heads of their other European partners and allies.

One French official, seeming to share this fear, said West Germany's allies were surprised by parts of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's agreement in Moscow last July to sign a nonaggression treaty with the Soviet Union.

A pledge never to be the first to resort to arms with Moscow sounded entirely unobjectionable, a French official said, but conflicted with German undertakings to come to the defense of France if it was attacked first, however unlikely that might seem now.

Paris decided not to object, he said, and shrugged off the idea that Germany might be so grateful to the Soviet Union for letting it have unity that it would consider other deals at the expense of its Western allies.

For its immediate western neighbors, the question will be whether, now that their country is whole again, the Germans will be as enthusiastic about deepening and broadening European unity as they were before.

At the last French-German official consultative meeting in Munich earlier this month, President François Mitterrand said that France had "no complexes" about the size or strength of a reunited Germany, which as Germans and others point out isn't as big as some had feared.

The army is shrinking — the new Germany's armed forces are to be reduced from close to 500,000 now to no more than 370,000 within four years, and it will pledge by treaty not to acquire nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

The population is growing, but East Germany's population is still only about as big as West Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia state.

And East Germany's economic strength is now far less than North Rhine-Westphalia's. But if reunification works out the way the Germans hope it will, that will change within a decade.

As Simone Veil, a survivor of Auschwitz, said: "If I am wrong, then there is no hope, and the evolution of history is not what we thought. But we will have done our best."

SOUTER: *Senate Committee Approves Nominee*

(Continued from page 1)

the best we can expect" from President George Bush.

Mr. Kennedy said he was "troubled that if Judge Souter joins the current closely divided Supreme Court, he will solidify a 5-to-4 anti-civil rights, anti-privacy majority."

Although most of his colleagues, including some Republicans, said Judge Souter's testimony before the committee made him seem far more moderate than his record, Mr. Kennedy said Judge Souter's appearance, "far from dispelling" concerns, "reinforced them."

With just one vote against him in the committee, and only five other senators announcing opposition, Judge Souter's confirmation by the full Senate appeared certain, although probably not in time for the start of the new court term Monday.

The Judiciary Committee will not file its report on the nomination until Monday, and Senate rules normally require a 48-hour waiting period after that for a vote.

Mr. Bush hailed the committee vote and called for immediate action by the full Senate.

"I now would urge the full Senate to act as quickly as possible," Mr. Bush said at a campaign event in Cleveland. "He is an outstanding jurist and I want to see him join his colleages on the nation's highest court as the court's new session begins next week."

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the Justice Committee, spoke for most of his colleagues when he described Judge Souter as "an outstanding addition to the Supreme Court."

But in a written statement that he did not read in public, Senator Gordon Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, said some of Judge Souter's positions had "raised more than a few concerned eyebrows in the conservative community."

Mr. Humphrey said he would support Judge Souter despite "reservations about his testimony on several significant issues."

Some Democrats joined in the praise. Senator Howell Heflin of Alabama said that Judge Souter would not apply a "scorched-earth philosophy" to existing law. Senator Dennis DeConcini of New Mexico said he would be "a fair and open-minded jurist" who would not "turn back the clock on the great constitutional principles of our day."

But other Democrats said the vote would be a difficult one, and that concerns about Judge Souter's views remained.

"For the sake of the women of this country, minorities, and those who revere the court's protection, I hope I'm not wrong," said Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio.

Mr. Kennedy told his colleagues that the risk was too great to take.

"All of us are voting in the dark," he said.

He added that "the lesson of the past decade" in confirming justices was that "we must vote our fears, not our hopes."

With the outcome of the Souter vote never in doubt, the session seemed geared more toward posturing about future confirmation proceedings than debating the merits of the current nominee.

Attackers Miss General In NATO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Two assailants broke into the home of a U.S. general assigned to NATO and overpowered his security guard, but the officer was outside the country, the U.S. Embassy said Thursday.

A statement from the embassy said the break-in occurred at the home of Brigadier General John W. Douglass of the air force, the deputy U.S. representative at the military committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The officer was not at home at the time," the statement said.

U.S. officials refused to speculate on the motive for the attack but it appeared they were taking the incident seriously.

The Belgian television station VTM, quoting a source, described it as an attempted kidnapping or murder.

According to the embassy statement, a man wearing what appeared to be a police uniform forced his way into General Douglass's home in the eastern Brussels suburb of Kraainem at about 7 P.M. Tuesday.

"The intruder overpowered an American security guard, who was in the house at the time," it said.

It said a second person then joined the first assailant and searched the house.

The guard, it said, was gagged and his hands were bound before the assailants used some type of solution, apparently ether or chloroform, which caused him to lose consciousness.

A family friend found the guard unconscious shortly before midnight and notified the authorities, the statement said.

"There was no evidence of theft," it said.

The VTM television station reported that there were at least three assailants inside the house and another one outside using walkie-talkies.

The Belgian police refused to comment.

At the house Thursday, a guard said the general was still out of town.

General Douglass, who has served at NATO since last summer, was in Brussels last week but probably left for vacation in Portugal at the weekend, sources said.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

200 Flights Canceled in Greek Strike

ATHENS (AFP) — Greek airport officials said Thursday that 200 international and domestic flights were canceled in the evening because of an air controllers' strike, but that a stoppage scheduled for Friday had been called off.

The only planes taking off from Greece would be those flying to the Gulf states, and official and military flights, officials said. Industrial action by airport staff has disrupted air travel inside and out of Greece intermittently for the last two weeks, against a wider background of recurrent general strikes.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	15	59	6	43	c
Athens	31	88	21	70	s
Barcelona	27	81	16	61	s
Belgrade	19	66	12	54	c
Berlin	13	55	7	45	c
Brussels	14	57	5	41	c
Budapest	16	61	10	50	c
Copenhagen	12	54	4	39	c
Costa Del Sol	27	81	21	70	s
Dublin	15	59	5	41	c
Edinburgh	12	54	3	38	r
Faro	28	82	21	70	s
Florence	23	73	12	54	s
Frankfurt	14	57	9	48	c
Geneva	17	63	7	45	c
Helsinki	8	46	1	34	c
Las Palmas	27	81	23	73	s
Lisbon	28	82	18	64	s
London	17	63	6	43	c
Luxembourg	14	57	3	38	r
Madrid	27	81	12	54	s
Milan	18	64	9	48	c
Moscow	11	52	1	34	c
Munich	15	59	9	48	c
Nice	22	72	16	61	s
Oslo	9	48	-1	30	c
Paris	20	68	8	46	s
Prague	13	55	5	41	s
Reykjavik	7	45	6	43	r
Rome	27	81	16	61	s
Stockholm	13	55	1	34	c
Strasbourg	16	61	6	43	c
Venice	19	66	12	54	s
Vienna	17	63	10	50	c
Warsaw	10	50	4	39	c
Zurich	15	59	8	46	sh
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	32	90	22	72	s
Istanbul	27	81	15	59	s
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	9	48	6	43	c
Tel Aviv	30	86	20	68	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	—	—	—	—	na

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	sh
Beijing	26	79	13	55	s
Hong Kong	28	82	25	77	sh
Manila	29	84	25	77	sh
New Delhi	32	90	26	79	s
Seoul	24	75	15	59	s
Shanghai	28	82	22	72	s
Singapore	31	88	24	75	t
Taipei	31	88	24	75	t
Tokyo	22	72	17	63	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	31	88	22	72	c
Cape Town	22	72	9	48	c
Casablanca	21	70	9	48	c
Harare	22	72	10	50	t
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	24	75	14	57	sh
Tunis	35	95	22	72	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	24	75	12	54	fr
Lima	23	73	15	59	r
Mexico City	23	73	13	55	sh
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	17	63	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	11	52	5	41	r
Atlanta	28	82	14	57	pc
Boston	22	72	15	59	pc
Chicago	26	79	15	59	pc
Denver	30	86	17	63	sh
Detroit	25	77	9	48	sh
Honolulu	29	84	22	72	pc
Houston	33	91	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	28	82	17	63	pc
Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	28	82	7	45	pc
Montreal	21	70	9	48	pc
Moscow	21	70	9	48	pc
New York	26	79	18	64	pc
Phoenix	37	99	23	73	t
San Francisco	23	73	12	54	pc
Seattle	21	70	12	54	pc
Toronto	23	73	14	57	pc
Washington	28	82	16	61	pc

cl-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storms.

Friday's FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. **FRANKFURT:** Fair. Temp. 16 — 5 (64 — 41). **LONDON:** Fair. Temp. 20 — 6 (68 — 43). **MADRID:** Fair. Temp. 32 — 13 (90 — 55). **NEW YORK:** Fair. Temp. 26 — 14 (79 — 57). **PARIS:** Fair. Temp. 22 — 10 (72 — 50). **ROME:** Fair. Temp. 24 — 15 (75 — 59). **TEL AVIV:** HA.ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 20 — 10 (68 — 50). **BANGKOK:** Showers. Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). **HONG KONG:** Fair. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). **MANILA:** Rain. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). **SEOUL:** Rain. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). **SINGAPORE:** Showers. Temp. 27 — 25 (81 — 77). **TOKYO:** Cloudy. Temp. 23 — 18 (73 — 64).

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Rise in U.S. College Tuition Eases a Bit

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The rate of increase in college tuitions moderated slightly in 1990 but continued a decadelong trend of outpacing inflation, according to the annual College Board survey.

The survey of 2,822 colleges found that the average charges for tuition and mandatory fees rose 8 percent at private four-year colleges and 7 percent at public four-year colleges. Both figures were down 1 percentage point from 1989, the first joint decline since 1984.

Higher-education representatives attributed that to cost containment, especially at private schools, and political pressure to hold down public college tuitions, particularly in such states as New York and North Carolina, where large numbers of students are enrolled. Also cited was consumer reaction to the ever-rising price of a college education.

Tuitions average $9,931 at private schools and $1,809 at public colleges.

"For some schools — certainly not the most elite — there's a point when increased tuition results in fewer applications and may even lower enrollment," said a spokesman for the American Council on Education. "Schools don't want to price themselves out of their market."

Bennington College, a small fine-arts school in Vermont, again reported the nation's highest tuition — $17,790. Massachusetts Institute of Technology had the highest overall total for tuition, fees, room and board, books, transportation and personal expenses (clothing, laundry, entertainment and medical insurance): $22,945. Other private schools in the Northeast are charging a few hundred dollars less.

Nationwide, average tuition increases again exceeded the inflation rate, which was 4.7 percent for the 12 months ending in June. Higher-education representatives offered the same explanations as they did during the 1980s, when tuition rises averaged more than 9 percent — that they reflect costs of faculty salaries, building repairs and equipment such as computers.

Researchers have found that tuition increases of the 1980s have affected students' college choices. The American College Testing Program has reported that middle-class families with incomes too high to receive federal aid have gravitated to less expensive public schools.

The main reason for the increasing popularity of historically black private colleges, according to the United Negro College Fund, is that their tuitions have averaged half the charges at their predominantly white counterparts.

The 10 Most Expensive Schools for 1990-91

	Tuition, Fees	Books	Room, Board, Other	Total
[illegible]	$15,520	$375	$7,880	$22,775
Brandeis	15,320	410	6,960	22,690
Bennington	17,790	400	4,360	22,550
Yale	15,180	500	6,840	22,520
[illegible]	15,600	595	6,360	22,495
Sarah Lawrence	15,530	400	6,560	22,490
[illegible]	15,470	530	6,400	22,400
Brown	15,871	540	5,939	22,350
[illegible]	15,185	400	6,660	22,245
Harvard	15,530	400	6,230	22,160

The New York Times

U.S. Schooling: 20 Years of Mediocrity

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new Department of Education report adds to the growing documentation of the mediocrity of American schooling.

Using two decades of nationwide educational testing data, the National Assessment of Educational Progress report concludes that the achievement levels of primary and secondary school students were little different today from the levels of 20 years ago, despite society's demands for improvement.

The survey of more than 9 million elementary and secondary students reports the academic skills of students at the 4th, 8th and 12th grade levels (corresponding to ages 9, 13 and 17) in mathematics, science, writing, reading, geography, history and civics. It does not set a standard of acceptable performance, although plans are under way to do so starting this year. But, as the preface states, the report shows that student performance is "low and not improving."

"The bottom line is that very few American students demonstrate they can use their minds well," said Christopher T. Cross, assistant secretary of education for educational research and improvement. For example, although reading is a basic tool for success in school and the world, the report found that few students read much or analytically. On an average school day, for example, most 12th-graders read 10 pages or less, at home and in school combined.

The report also cited lack of homework as a reason for poor performance. Most 17-year-olds spend less than one hour a day on homework, and few parents discuss their children's homework with them. Half of all eighth-graders, asked how often in the last six months they had talked to a parent about their school work, said once or twice, or not at all. A third of eighth-graders, or a million children, said they had never talked with any adult relative about schoolwork.

Among the reasons for the current stasis of America's education, the study cites educators and administrators who use outmoded, passive teaching methods; communities and parents uninvolved with their children's education, and television. Eighth-graders spend an average of less than six hours a week on homework, but more than 21 hours watching television.

Most of the more recent data were collected in 1988. The mathematics and science surveys were done in 1986.

U.S. Film Industry, Bowing to Critics, Replaces 'X' Rating

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Motion Picture Association of America has created a "No Children" rating for adult films, to replace the "X" that has become a focus of dispute and a synonym for pornography. The revision is the association's most far-reaching since it introduced the ratings system in 1968.

The "NC-17" category will be applied to movies that include "adult" themes. It is intended to keep all viewers under 17 years of age from seeing such films.

As a part of the overhaul of the much-criticized ratings system, the existing R, or Restricted, rating will no longer go unexplained. Exhibitors and film critics are to be told why a particular film has been placed in that category.

The written explanation will detail the film's use of "adult" subject matter — sex, violence, profanity, drug use, or suicide, for instance. The explanation will then be made available to parents and others.

The decision follows a chorus of complaints. In late July, more than 30 directors wrote Jack Valenti, president of the association, saying that "the artistic freedom and integrity of American filmmakers are being compromised by an outdated and unfair rating system."

The signatories, among them the directors Francis Ford Coppola, Sydney Pollack and Paul Mazursky, said the system's "practices have and will continue to result in the de facto censorship of their work." They called for a new "adult" rating in place of the X.

The rating is to go into effect immediately. The first NC-17 film will be "Henry and June," the story of the ménage à trois consisting of the author Henry Miller, his wife, June, and the author Anaïs Nin. It is to be released on Oct. 5.

Pinochet And Aylwin Feud but Make Peace

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — One recent day, as midday crowds crisscrossed the plaza in front of the presidential palace, General Augusto Pinochet roared up in a gray Mercedes-Benz accompanied by dozens of bodyguards and a few soldiers in battle gear.

With 50 or more photographers and camera crew members fighting for angles, and people in the plaza cheering and booing, General Pinochet climbed the stairs to the austere second-floor office now occupied by the man who masterminded his defeat at the polls.

President Patricio Aylwin was waiting with a warning: that General Pinochet had been violating the constitutional prohibition against military commanders' sounding off on political subjects.

But in an interview a few hours later, Mr. Aylwin said his six-month-old democratic government was not hampered by the general's refusal to give up his command, and he even expressed empathy for the general's tendency to "invade the field of politics."

"It is understandable that someone who for so long was the principal politician in the country should have difficulty getting used to staying out of politics," Mr. Aylwin said.

Mr. Aylwin, a professorial Christian Democrat, appeared quietly confident that, little by little, he was getting the upper hand in the contest with General Pinochet.

Mr. Aylwin accomplished the seemingly impossible during the last two years by uniting a once-fractious opposition into a moderate force that was able to peacefully bring down a military government.

In October 1988, General Pinochet lost a plebiscite that he had called to seek voter approval for eight more years in power. Mr. Aylwin won the presidency in free elections last December.

One of the tradeoffs in this relatively smooth transition from 16½ years of military rule was that the new government had to accept a constitution that deprives the president of the right to remove any military commanders for eight years. It also obligates the commanders to stay out of politics.

Soon after his election, Mr. Aylwin asked General Pinochet to give up his army command; the general declined. Mr. Aylwin said he had not asked for his resignation again.

Smoking Linked to Depression

Two Studies Indicate Disorder Makes It Harder to Quit

By Theresa L. Petramala
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to have suffered from depression, and severe depression seems to make it extremely difficult for smokers to quit, according to two new studies.

The findings lend support to the theory that smokers, like drug addicts, are "medicating" themselves. Researchers say that depressed cigarette smokers may experience some relief because of the effects of a substance, like nicotine, on the brain. Previous research had found that nicotine acts on receptors in the brain that may alter mood.

In one of the studies, involving St. Louis residents, Dr. Alexander H. Glassman and colleagues at the New York State Psychiatric Institute found that a history of serious depression was almost twice as common among smokers as among nonsmokers. They also found that people with such histories were far more likely to fail when they tried to quit smoking.

In the other study, Dr. Robert F. Anda and others at the Federal Centers for Disease Control analyzed national data on depressive symptoms and smoking. They, too, found that depressed smokers were far less likely to quit.

Data from a follow-up study found that after nine years the incidence of quitting was 9.9 percent for depressed smokers, as against 17.7 percent for smokers who were not depressed.

Both studies were reported Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association. They are the first studies to show a relationship between smoking and serious depression using data from an entire community.

In an accompanying editorial, Dr. Richard M. Glass said that it would be premature to recommend routine use of anti-depressants to assist in smoking cessation for all smokers with histories of depression, but that physicians should consider it for some patients.

N.Y. Clogged By Summit On Children

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In colorful costumes and diplomats' pinstripes, more than 70 world leaders have begun arriving in New York City for the World Summit for Children, jamming VIP hotel suites and threatening to turn midtown Manhattan into a nightmare of meandering motorcades and a world-record gridlock.

By the time the two-day conference is called to order on Sunday morning in the General Assembly Hall at the United Nations, presidents and prime ministers, emirs and envoys will have gone through another flashbulb-popping whirl of stately receptions and official dinners.

But there is a difference: numbers.

The UN says the session, which will highlight social problems in both the Third World and the inner cities of the United States, will be the largest gathering of world leaders in history.

City officials say the gathering is certain to create new headaches for motorists on streets where less-than-diplomatic language is often the preferred means of self-expression.

City transportation officials are sounding the alarms, urging people to stay home if they can, or to use public transportation if they cannot.

"Friday will be zooey," said Stephanie Pinto, a spokeswoman for the Department of Transportation, noting that the evening rush would start earlier than usual because of Yom Kippur.

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† From 31 October, departure from Singapore will be on Wednesdays, returning from Berlin on Thursdays. * Effective 6 October, departure time from Berlin will be 7pm local time.

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WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Singh's Plea Fails To Stop Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Three people were reported shot to death by the police on Thursday, and another student set fire to himself as a somber appeal by Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh failed to stop violent protests against more government jobs for the lower castes.

Indian news agencies said the police shot and killed one person in Delhi and two near Meerut, 75 kilometers (45 miles) away.

A police spokesman said a 20-year-old Delhi student, Anil Kumar, became at least the 15th youth to attempt self-immolation.

Mr. Kumar suffered burns over 20 percent of his body in his protest against the decision to raise to nearly 50 percent from 22.5 percent the proportion of government jobs reserved for those at the bottom of Hinduism's rigid caste structure.

Mr. Singh spoke on television late Wednesday to urge student leaders to talk to him and halt the dramatic suicide attempts.

A successful suicide on Tuesday drove protesters to greater violence.

"Every such death is a personal blow to me," Mr. Singh said. "I am prepared to take any step, consistent with the basic need for social justice, to dispel the fears and mollify the feelings of those sections of the youth who are apprehensive about their future."

But Mr. Singh refused to back down on the issue, saying his minority government, less than a year old, "has been able to bring a glimmer of hope to the eyes of those who have known only social oppression for centuries".

Mr. Singh added: "We have opened a small door to give them a share in shaping the destiny of the nation. That door cannot be closed again."

There has been talk that party foes of Mr. Singh may seek to push other candidates to replace him as the campaign against the caste-quota policy surges in northern India.

About 50 people have died in the protests, which have spread rapidly across the Hindi-speaking belt of northern India, where the caste system is strongest.

In the eastern suburb of Laxmi Nagar, the police cleared protesters off main streets littered with the debris of earlier clashes, including burned-out police jeeps and makeshift barriers of iron railings wrenched out of their concrete beds.

Policemen armed with long canes, bolt-action rifles and tear gas kept gangs of stone-throwing youths penned into alleys.

"We are in control and we'll stay in control," a police officer said.

(Reuters, NYT)

ASIAN TOPICS

A Grandson of Mao's Cleans Off the Tables

A grandson of China's late Chairman Mao Zedong — who once said that a revolution is not a dinner party — is waiting on tables at the Asian Games athletes' village, the Wenhui Bao newspaper of Shanghai reports. Wang Xiaozhi, 18, the son of Mao's daughter Li Na, volunteered with classmates from Beijing Foreign Affairs and Tourism Vocational School, the paper said, and "every time as he finishes work he wipes the tables and windows of the dining hall. He gains praise from his classmates and the athletes."

Beijing regards the Asian Games, which started Sept. 22 and will run through Oct. 7, as a chance to polish China's image, badly tarnished in last year's military crackdown on dissent.

Another Mao grandson, Mao Xinyu, 20, is studying history at People's University in Beijing.

Around Asia

Muslim rebels fighting for independence from India have banned cigarette smoking in the northern Kashmir Valley — but not for health reasons. The rebels want to hurt India's cigarette industry, United Press International reports from Srinagar. In newspaper advertisements, they warned cigarette dealers to dispose of stocks before the ban takes effect Oct. 20.

For transit passengers with layovers of at least six hours, Singapore's Changi airport offers a two-hour tour of the city gratis. The aim, a spokesman said, is to "to let them see what Singapore is like so they will come back for a longer visit."

Almost 587,000 Japanese, or about one in every 200, lived overseas last year, up 7 percent in one year, according to the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The United States remained the leading host country with 213,000 Japanese nationals, followed by Brazil with 109,311 and Britain with 37,335. Japan's population was 122.7 million last March.

Hong Kong police found a stolen limousine wrapped in a rubber bag and half submerged on an isolated quay. They said smugglers apparently had been interrupted in an attempt to tow the car to mainland China. Last year 4,401 cars were stolen in Hong Kong, and police estimate that 20 percent of them ended up in China. Smugglers often put smaller contraband like television sets and video recorders in sealed boxes suspended beneath fishing boats. The boxes are quickly cut free if the boats are stopped by police craft.

A Soviet couple who defected to Bangladesh two weeks ago have an excellent chance of being granted political asylum, informed sources say. Victor Arkadi Tulchinski, 31, and his wife, Anna, 24, were both language instructors at the Soviet Embassy's cultural center in Dhaka. According to Agence France-Presse in Dhaka, they were the first foreigners ever to seek asylum in Bangladesh.

Arthur Higbee

Bombs Explode at U.S. Sites in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — Bombs exploded Thursday at two U.S. pharmaceutical firms, and another device was defused at a U.S. bank in the sixth attack on American concerns in the Philippines within 24 hours, the police said.

There was no claim of responsibility and no injuries in the predawn blasts, which followed explosions and attempted bombings targeting American, Japanese and Hong Kong business interests.

The police believe the attacks have been carried out by military extremists seeking to topple President Corazon C. Aquino by frightening away foreign investors and embarrassing the government abroad.

Share prices plunged to a 3½-year low on the Manila Stock Exchange because of investor fears of more instability.

In the first incident Thursday, police officers defused a small bomb after witnesses saw two men hurl a packet into the compound of the Boston Bank of the Philippines in suburban Kalookan.

The police said the bomb contained 10 sticks of dynamite and C-4 plastic explosives, which are issued to the armed forces and not generally available from commercial sources.

About a half hour later, two joggers threw a bomb at the headquarters of the Squibb drug firm in suburban Makati. The bomb exploded inside the compound but caused only minor damage, the police said.

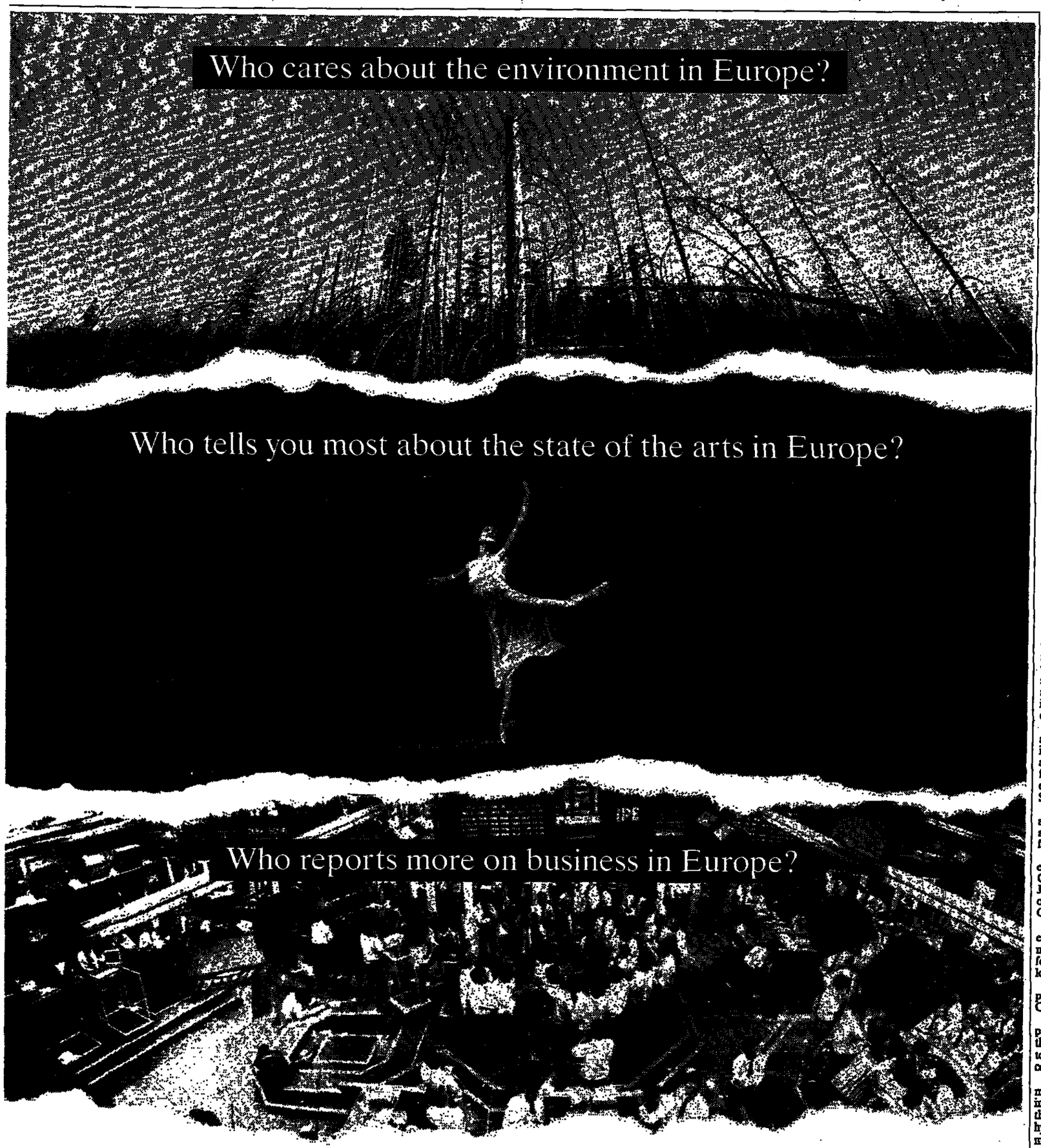
Minutes later, witnesses said two joggers also threw a device at the headquarters of another American pharmaceutical firm — Wyeth Suaco Laboratories. It also caused little damage.

The police said the two bombs at the drug firms also contained dynamite and C-4.

"Obviously the exercise is to frighten foreign investors away," said Aurelio Periquet Jr., president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "The purpose is to destabilize the political situation here."

The U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, said at a press conference: "The underlying situation is much more stable than meets the eye. Democracy in the Philippines has been firmly entrenched, and there is very little support for any kind of extraconstitutional means for seizing power."

The latest bombings brought to 31 the number of blasts in the capital since Aug. 13. The police commander of Manila, Brigadier General Marino Filart, said it appeared most of the bombings were carried out by rightist extremists.



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1,000 Chinese Dissidents Still in Prison, Study Says

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Despite China's much-publicized release of several hundred detainees involved in the democracy movement last year, at least 1,000 more people remain in prison for political or religious activities, according to a human rights report to be released Friday.

The report by Asiawatch, a New York-based organization, lists the names and gives details of 867 people throughout China who have been arrested since the start of the crackdown in June last year or who have been held in detention since the late 1970s for peacefully expressing their political or religious beliefs. Many more unnamed activists are also in prison, the group said.

Asiawatch said it was issuing the comprehensive list because the prisoners were in danger of being forgotten. "The issue of human rights in China is slipping off the international agenda," said the executive director, Sidney Jones.

"Dissident astrophysicist Fang Lizhi is out of the U.S. Embassy, and China is cooperating on the Middle East and Cambodia," he said. "Very few people want to hear about the thousands left in prison."

California Widens Lead On Emissions Rules

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — California, which has long had the nation's toughest air-quality rules, is on the verge of approving an even stricter set of regulations intended to create a new generation of less-polluting fuels and vehicles, including electric automobiles.

The plan, which is expected to be approved Friday, would have an immense impact on the types of automobiles and fuels sold in California, the biggest and most influential car market in the United States.

As they have in the past, the rules adopted in California could serve as models for other states and for federal clean-air legislation.

"It's the most far-reaching set of emissions regulations the state of California has ever proposed," said Joseph Calhoun, assistant director of the emissions control program at General Motors.

GM and other auto manufacturers say they are concerned that the new standards and the timetable for meeting them may be technologically unrealistic.

But Mr. Calhoun said if the proposals were adopted, "Obviously GM will try to meet them."

Consumers would eventually pay for the technology required by the new rules, as it is certain to add to the cost of cars, although no one could say how much.

Under the rules, automobile manufacturers would have to begin introducing models starting in 1994 that emit no more than half the hydrocarbons allowed for 1993 models under current California regulations, which are already the nation's strictest. Hydrocarbons are a primary component of smog.

The regulations would require that by 1998, 2 percent of all the automobiles sold in the state would have to have zero emissions, meaning the sale of electric cars.

By 2003, 10 percent of all cars sold in the state would have to have zero emissions, and most of the rest would have to meet emission standards 70 percent below the 1993 level.

For the first time, the rules would also set standards for less-polluting gasoline as part of an effort to ensure that there are cleaner-burning fuels available for the more advanced automobiles that the plan requires.

The ultimate goal is to reduce pollution from automobiles by 50 percent to 84 percent.

"Our program has historically set the pace for the country and created the technology that has made reducing emissions feasible," said Bill Sessa, a spokesman for the California Air Resources Board, which has drawn up the regulations. "This proposal lays the groundwork for a whole new generation of cars and technology."

The air resources board is an agency made up of nine appointed officials with jurisdiction over all air-quality regulation in California.

The panel's actions do not require legislative approval and there is no process by which opponents can appeal the board's regulations, although they could challenge them in court. Since the board was formed in 1968, none of its rules has been challenged in court.

The board has long enacted stricter rules than the federal Environmental Protection Agency, and the rules now being considered would go further than clean air legislation now before Congress.

Turkish Leftists Claim Shooting

Reuters

ANKARA — A far-leftist group active in Turkey before a 1980 army coup has claimed responsibility for the killing of a former top intelligence official, the police said on Thursday.

Hiram Abas, 58, who resigned as deputy head of the Turkish national intelligence organization MIT in 1988, was killed in a residential area of Istanbul on Wednesday. His death revived memories of political street violence in the late 1970s in which more than 5,000 people were killed.

Mr. Abas had played a major role in cracking down on extremists after military coups in 1971 and 1980. A police official in Istanbul said that the Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) group had claimed responsibility for the killing.

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CIA Finds Pretoria Has A-Bomb Ability

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa has performed extensive research on nuclear weapons and had sufficient fissile material in hand to create an atomic explosion more than a decade ago, according to declassified Central Intelligence Agency documents.

The heavily censored documents, which appear to provide the first official U.S. confirmation of the South African effort, stated that South Africa "apparently suspended preparations" to test a nuclear weapon in 1977 because of "strong U.S. pressure and other international reactions."

The 1979 and 1980 CIA reports also lend credence to longstanding reports of collusion between South Africa and Israel on military matters.

"Israelis have not only participated in certain South African nuclear research activities over the last few years, but they have also offered and transferred various sorts of advanced nonnuclear weapons technology to South Africa," one report stated.

But cleared portions of the documents do not reach conclusions about possible South African and Israeli responsibility for a mysterious "flash" on Sept. 22, 1979. The flash was detected by a U.S. surveillance satellite over the southern Atlantic.

"Technical information and analyses suggest" that it was caused by a nuclear explosion with a force of less than three kilotons, equivalent to roughly 3,000 tons of TNT, a report said. "On the basis of available information, we cannot determine with certainty the nature and origin of the event."

The report, obtained by the Natural Resources Defense Council under the Freedom of Information Act, noted, however, that special security precautions had been taken at a South African naval port during the week of the explosion, which "could have screened sensitive loading or unloading operations as well as ship movements."

It also said a South African naval unit that included a search-and-rescue team was placed on alert then, and it cited statements by the prime minister at the time, Pieter W. Botha, alluding to nuclear arms progress shortly afterward.

The council said the reports raised questions about South Africa's recent pledge to sign the global Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which bars nuclear weapons development and requires foreign inspections of key nuclear-related facilities.

The 1980 CIA report stated that even if Pretoria placed all of its nuclear production installations under international safeguards "foreign specialists would reason that a previously amassed secret stockpile of weapons-grade uranium probably was being maintained," or that such material could be produced on short notice.

The council noted in releasing the reports that the U.S. Customs Service shut down a Miami company last week accused of illegal shipments to South Africa. The shipments included components used in "guided missile delivery systems for standard and nuclear weapons," according to a government affidavit.

A spokesman of the South African Embassy said he had not seen the CIA documents and could not comment.

Liberia Peacekeepers: Mission Undefined

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

MONROVIA, Liberia — As thousands of troops and weapons from five West African nations continued to pile up here, and with more reinforcements on the way, diplomats and military experts were questioning what purpose the men and arms were to serve.

All the countries involved in the African force — Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone — had expressed hopes that their soldiers would help end the fighting in Liberia's nine-month civil war. For the moment, force commanders are expressing satisfaction that Liberia's two warring factions have generally complied with the cease-fire announced last weekend.

Beyond that, there is reported to be no consensus on how to accomplish the secondary aims of the intervention — for instance, the rescue of thousands of foreigners still being detained in areas under guerrilla control. Nor does there appear to have been any attempt to establish routes through which food and medicine can be supplied to famine-stricken areas.

Several thousand tons of rice, for example, are stored in warehouses in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone and the base of the five-nation force.

But the force, convened under the authority of the Economic Community of West African States — or Ecowas, as it is called — has made little progress in transporting the goods to the needy areas, diplomats and relief workers say.

"Ecowas is anxious to get those supplies in here," a relief official said, "but logistically, it's been a nightmare. Nothing seems to work." In the meantime, he added, "people are literally dropping in the streets from starvation."

Throughout much of central Monrovia, the five-nation force is hardly visible. For example, on Sékou Touré Drive, which is the main road leading to the diplomatic enclave at Mamba Point, troops loyal to one of the rebel leaders, Prince Johnson, control roadblocks.

There have been reports, all unconfirmed, that troops of the West African force have been involved in looting at Monrovia's port.

Officials of Ecowas acknowledged in interviews this week that there was intense factionalism within the multinational force, especially over whether it should remain a neutral unit or go on the offensive against Liberia's main armed faction, led by Charles Taylor. This would fan the leadership hopes of his rival, Mr. Johnson.

An immediate issue, according to Liberians and Western diplomats, is not only whether the West African force has the manpower and matériel to maintain a cease-fire over a long period, but also whether it can establish an interim government.

"Taylor will fight tooth and nail to make sure he's the head of any interim government," said a foreign specialist on Liberian politics, "and the peacekeeping force had better be prepared to either agree to his demands, or dig in for a long guerrilla war."

U.S. Poverty Rate Was 12.8% in '89

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite seven years of economic expansion, the percentage of Americans in poverty remained stubbornly high at 12.8 percent last year, according to the Census Bureau.

The bureau, in a newly released annual study, said 31.5 million Americans were living in poverty in 1989. The rate was virtually unchanged from the 1988 figure of 13 percent and is higher than at any time during the 1970s.

The government defines poverty as an annual cash income below $9,885 for a family of three and $12,675 for a family of four.

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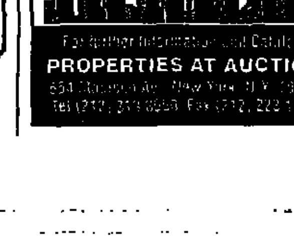

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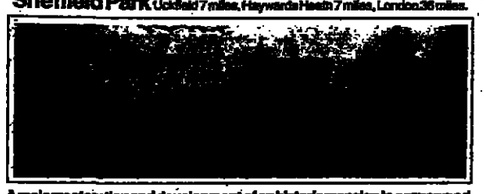

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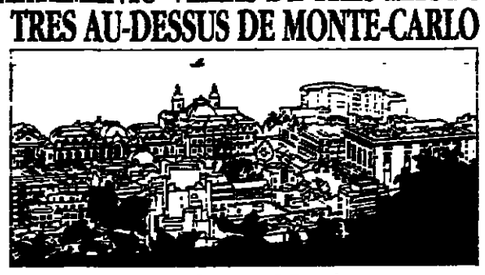

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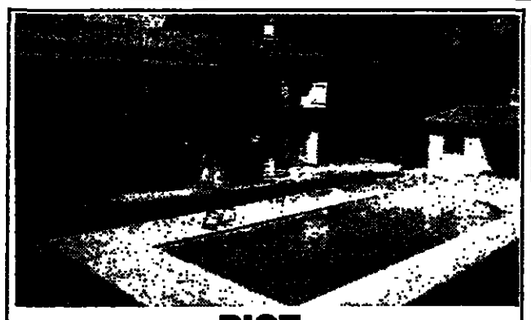

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(Continued from Page 6)

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Keep Nudging Pretoria

It would be foolish to pretend South Africa has yet taken all the steps needed to abandon apartheid and embrace political and human rights. But it would be churlish to withhold credit from President Frederik W. de Klerk for his bold moves toward that goal, not least freeing Nelson Mandela.

President Bush is right to welcome Mr. de Klerk as a liberating figure — but right also to reaffirm the U.S. policies that have helped nudge South Africa toward change.

Reaffirmation means keeping in place the sanctions imposed by Congress in 1986 until well-defined conditions are met. Mr. de Klerk understands these requirements and did not come seeking exemption from them. Nor does he have reason to be surprised by valid U.S. concerns about violence in black townships and his vagueness about voting rights in a new constitution.

More than 750 people have died since August in clashes between followers of the African National Congress and the rival group Inkatha. Mr. de Klerk calls the violence "totally unacceptable" but has not dispelled suspicions that he is unable to control or assure the impartiality of security forces.

Mr. de Klerk asserts that his commitment to change is "irreversible," and promises a new constitution in which the principle of "one man, one vote" will be respected. These are the right words, but he also insists that a new charter protect the rights of a white minority. It will be difficult to balance the two concerns and he has not begun to specify how he would do so.

Mr. de Klerk has met two of five conditions for lifting sanctions by unbanning political parties and agreeing to good-faith negotiations with black leaders. His government has partly complied with two others by ending the state of emergency except in Natal Province and by releasing many political prisoners. A fifth requirement, the repeal of residential segregation and other apartheid laws, remains but a promise.

Under U.S. law, Mr. Bush can end sanctions if South Africa fully complies with three of the first four conditions and makes "substantial progress" on the fifth. Only by heeding the letter and spirit of this law can he continue to play a useful role in bringing democracy to South Africa.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Playing Budget Chicken

The budget talks have become a symbol of national ineffectuality; they reek of self-serving weakness. The most powerful public officials in the United States agree, or profess, that the deficit has to come down, lest economy and government both founder. The national interest is rightly said to be at stake. Yet these people have spent weeks in rooms together and cannot get it done because they cannot agree in an election year at whose expense it will be done.

The president has complicated the process incomprehensibly. He did the right thing in climbing off his campaign pledge of no new taxes. That was a move toward social as well as fiscal balance; it meant the deficit could come down without sacrificing vital governmental functions. Yet then the president unaccountably, or perhaps all too explicably, took the second step away from balance in calling for a cut on the capital-gains tax.

He would make this piece of discredited trickle-down economics part of the deficit reduction package even though in the long run it would increase the deficit — but that is not its worst feature. A gains cut would be a flagrant, multibillion-dollar giveaway to the people least in need, the major beneficiaries of the uneven boom of the Reagan years. In a time of rising income inequality, in which the government's traditional, mildly redistributional role in the economy already has been reduced, more than 80 percent of the benefit of this provision would go to the 2 or 3 percent of taxpayers with the highest incomes.

The Democrats are right to object. Even the congressional Republican leaders, Bob Dole and Robert Michel, are off the reservation. They say the president is ready to compromise, but he does not say that. Instead, George Bush says on the stump that capital gains are not the hang-up, that the Democrats are. The way to prove that is to drop the gains proposal and call the Democrats' bluff. The president is right that many of them are suspect converts to the new party line of fiscal responsibility, that they are invoking the deficit mainly as a wedge to increase taxes and refuel the government.

But he has been no more eager or able than they, or than his predecessor, to propose the spending cuts that must accompany a tax increase and that he says they avoid. He has yet to propose a credible deficit-reducing budget for the year ahead. He should make a proposal, sell it if he can, broker it with both parties in Congress. Instead, he and Congress are playing the usual transparent game of chicken with the government as elections approach, both parties hanging back lest the voters blame them for taking a stand. If they had the courage to take a stand, our sense is that the fed-up voters would bless them instead.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let Souter Take His Seat

Judge David Souter is well within the zone of acceptability to be a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Senate Judiciary Committee voted Thursday to confirm him, and the Senate should speedily follow.

A confirmation hearing such as Judge Souter has just had can never be an infallible indicator. Among other weaknesses, such hearings tend to be partly political theater on both sides. It is not possible to know how this nominee will actually perform. But in his two days of testimony, Judge Souter did two things.

He confirmed what was never seriously in dispute, that he has the intellectual capacity and professional competence to do the job. He is steeped in the law.

And he usefully distanced himself from two caricatures, stage props in waiting. Some liberal groups had tried early on to portray him as a kind of hermit, a small-state bachelor judge who lived in the woods and could not be expected to have an appreciation of the enormous social problems that gust before the court. A lot of conservatives were meanwhile hoping aloud that he would prove a hermit, in the sense of sealing himself off from such problems and embracing the abstract theory of judging that they venerate as strict construction.

The nominee disappointed both sides. He refused invitations to join in denouncing an activist judiciary — itself a caricature — or to swear allegiance to "original intent." Instead, he had high praise for William Brennan, the quintessential "activist" he would succeed, and spoke of the fluid need "to make the Constitution a reality for our time." He described his career as trial attorney, state attorney general, trial and appellate judge, and said the lessons he had learned had to do not with law but with fact: That in whatever court, "at the end of our task some human being is going to be affected."

"Some human life is going to be changed," he said, "and we had better use every power of our minds and our hearts and our beings to get those rulings right."

Is that a smoke screen for an agenda he says he does not have? Judge Souter also denounced discrimination, endorsed affirmative action and said he agrees that there is an "unenumerated right of privacy" in the Constitution. He seemed to suggest that he would favor stricter scrutiny than now in sex-discrimination cases. The current test "is not a good, sound protection," he said, "it is too loose." On the Roe v. Wade abortion ruling, he said he has not made up his mind. Some women's and pro-choice groups still oppose him. On sex discrimination and abortion, they want a commitment to what they think is or ought to be settled law. But the law is not settled on these issues, and Judge Souter seems to be well inside the current boundaries of debate. He is qualified. The Senate should let him take his seat.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kicking the Rascals Out

In Massachusetts last week, Republican and Democratic voters rejected established politicians in favor of mavericks who had never held elective office. In Oklahoma, voters repudiated familiar faces and imposed a 12-year limit on the tenure of state legislators. The September primary election results were fragmentary, but the message seems unmistakable: Americans are frustrated and dismayed by the unresponsiveness of their elected leaders.

There is no shortage of explanations for this, starting with economic fears; both Massachusetts and Oklahoma are suffering recessions. Cynicism runs a close second. Polls show that at least two-thirds of Americans think that government is usually wasteful and politicians out of touch.

The headlines from Washington cannot help incumbents — endless partisan wrangling over budget deficits; the monumental savings and loan scandal; a Congress that cannot bring itself to clean up a system based on buying and selling influence.

Nearly every survey suggests widespread concern about a range of issues: industrial decline, stagnant standard of living, better schools, safer streets, cleaner air. But people perceive politicians as living in cocoons.

The result, as former Vice President Walter Mondale once put it, is a politics of irrelevance and avoidance, yielding few new ideas and no real evidence of political will.

Do the politicians themselves offer any defense? Yes: They blame the voters. If Americans do not believe in the politicians they elect, Michael Oreskes noted in a recent article in The New York Times, the politicians are terrified of the people who elected them. He quotes Ed Jenkins, Democrat of Georgia: "We are simply afraid to make any difficult decisions. We're afraid we'll make someone mad at us." Yet what voters seem to resent most is inertia. What they seem to want most is ingenuity and courage. For nervous incumbents, some risk-taking might be in order.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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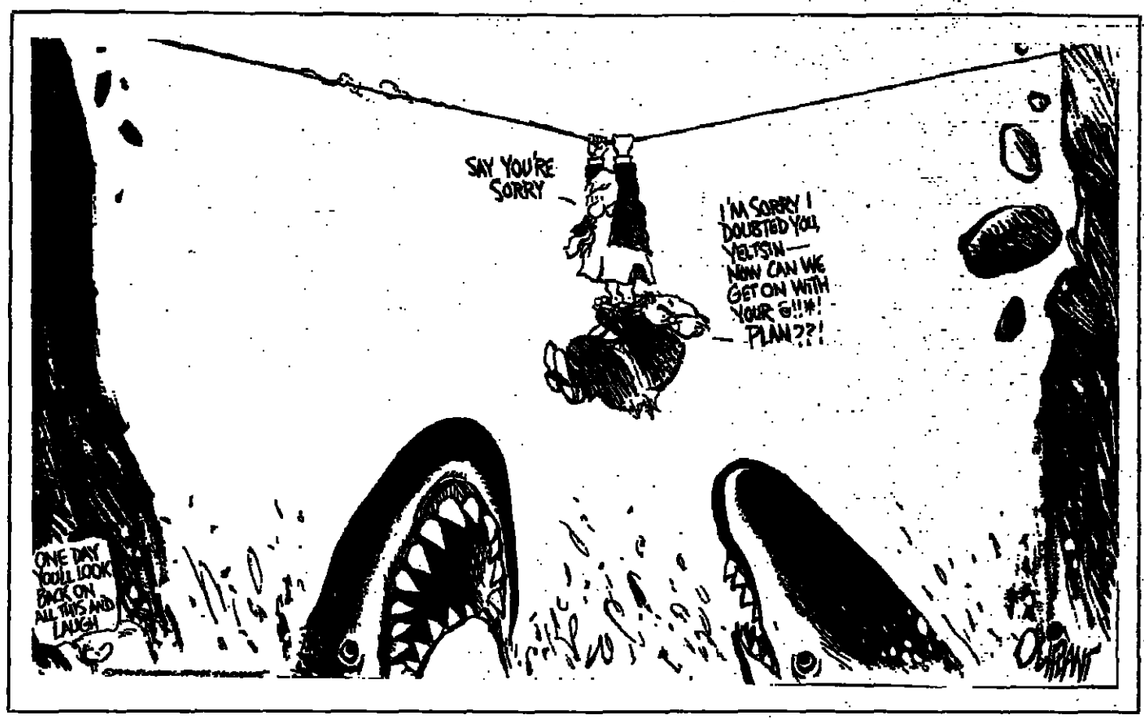


Before Pouncing on Iraq, Offer the Dictator an Exit

By William G. Hyland

WASHINGTON — The time has come for the United States to spell out its terms for settling the Gulf crisis. At this stage, the crisis should be easing and diplomacy moving forward. Both sides had to make certain moves before a settlement could even be contemplated. But that phase ended in Helsinki; a breach between the superpowers was Saddam Hussein's last real hope. Rather than easing, however, the crisis is becoming more explosive, and war seems more and more likely.

War may be the only solution. Saddam Hussein may really last for war. Even so, before going to war, we must try to offer him a way out. Simply insisting that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait is no longer enough. Any peace plan has to deal not only with the liberation of Kuwait but with the containment of Iraq and the establishment of new security arrangements for the Gulf, and perhaps for the entire Middle East.

The outlook for negotiations is gloomy, but a peace plan might work if all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — Britain, France, the United States, China and the Soviet Union — put it forward. Even Saddam Hussein could not brush it aside. To hint at negotiations at this stage could show weakness and encourage the Iraqi dictator to hold on. Any five-power offer, therefore, would have to have the character of an ultimatum, though perhaps without a strict time limit.

The starting point, of course, would be the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from all of Kuwait, and the insertion of a UN force. The restoration of the status quo ante would not suffice. The Kuwaiti government would have to pledge to validate its legitimacy through elections.

Iraq would be guaranteed the opportunity to present its economic and territorial grievances against Kuwait to the World Court, and both governments would be bound by the outcome. With Iraq's withdrawal completed, half its assets would be unfrozen, and the embargo against foodstuffs and nonlethal imports would be lifted.

This might just save Saddam Hussein's face, but it would still leave the region at his mercy. This threat would be dealt with, first, by a five-power guarantee that an unprovoked attack against any Gulf state by any power would be an attack against the five. This guarantee would be extended to all Gulf states, whether they requested it or not.

A five-power guarantee is a powerful instrument, but it would not be enough. American and other troops would remain in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf area until the question of Iraqi armaments had been dealt with. Iraq would have to agree to submit its various nuclear-related facilities to inspection as provided for by the Nonproliferation Treaty. Moreover, its rockets and missiles, if not destroyed, would have to be assembled in a designated area and subject to continuing inspection.

Any chemical weapons production facilities would be deactivated and made subject to inspection. (Destruction of chemical weapons stocks may be impossible to verify.)

At this point all non-Arab foreign ground troops would withdraw, but some U.S. and European air and naval units would remain. Iraq's remaining assets would be unfrozen and the embargo entirely lifted.

Why would Iraq agree to this? It ought to be preferable to a war, which could only end with Iraq's destruction. The plan's principal disadvantages are that Saddam Hussein would remain in power with a huge army, and that deterring him would depend heavily on a continuing agreement among the five powers.

The chances for settling the crisis would be improved by including provisions for a broader regional settlement. A realignment of forces in the Arab world is obviously under way. The Soviet role in the area is changing significantly. The five powers should offer to expand their efforts to explore a regional security system.

They could not be expected to underwrite the status quo, but they could stand ready to be honest brokers and to guarantee an Arab-Israeli settlement. It would be ironic if this crisis ended with security guarantees for the sheikhs while leaving Israel exposed.

The five powers could agree to convene a conference on the Middle East — a shopworn idea, but worth reconsidering in this new situation. Such a conference might not yield anything; and if it collapsed, another crisis might be provoked by Iraq. Baghdad would certainly then try to form a new Arab front. The five powers would have to make it clear that the Iraq settlement would not depend on the outcome of an international conference.

The current strategy of relying on the military buildup and the tightening of the embargo is too dependent on the calculation that Saddam Hussein will become desperate enough to capitulate or will be overthrown. He might, however, agree to get out of Kuwait, but no more. A settlement that goes beyond the liberation of Kuwait and contains Iraq is surely in the American interest.

A settlement that preserves some balance of power between Iraq and Iran is also in the American interest. It would be a supreme irony if the United States destroyed Iraq, thus permitting Iran to re-emerge as the strongest power in the Gulf and, in passing, also strengthened Syria.

General Michael Dugan, fired as air force chief for saying the United States had plans to bomb Saddam Hussein and his family, has given us a glimpse of what might happen if current calculations are wrong. Before facing this grim alternative, it would be wise to spell out peace terms. If they are rejected, at least America will have the support of the key Security Council members for the military action that will then be unavoidable.

The writer is editor of the journal Foreign Affairs. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Staggering Cost of a Gulf War

By Christopher Flavin

WASHINGTON — It is doubtful that American policy-makers fully comprehend the scale of the risk involved in a war with Iraq. It is not just thousands of lives that are at stake but the world economy as well.

Worldwide gasoline rationing could be among the first direct results of a full-scale conflict. Further along in the crisis the casualties could include the financial collapse of developing countries, outright failure of the economic reforms in Eastern Europe and a severe shock to the world banking system.

The basis for this pessimism is a realistic appraisal of a war's effect on oil markets.

If hostile words from Saddam Hussein could send prices soaring toward $40 a barrel this week, imagine what a few well-placed rockets in the Saudi oil fields could do. Prices as high as $60 to $80 a barrel are likely, depending on the scale of the war.

If hostile words from Saddam Hussein could send oil prices soaring, imagine what a few rockets in the Saudi oil fields could do.

Already, oil costs about $38 a barrel, more than double the level of three months ago. During the Iranian revolution of 1979 it took 14 months for oil prices to double. Given a continuing shortage of light crude oil, prices may continue rising as the winter heating season approaches.

The problem is that Saudi Arabia's oil fields are now pumping more than seven million barrels of oil a day — one-third of the oil traded on the world market. These fields are in the middle of the area of conflict.

Iraq has some of its most battle-ready armored divisions and an array of short- and medium-range missiles within a few hundred miles of much of the Saudi oil infrastructure. Other major oil exporters such as Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are only a short distance farther south.

Such facilities are hard to defend. And any sort of attack, particularly one involving chemically armed missiles, could frighten off Saudi Arabia's 30,000 expatriate oil-field workers, causing production to plummet. Cleaning up the oil facilities so workers could return after a war would take months.

Even full use of the world's strategic oil reserves could not make up for the losses that would result from a major disruption of Saudi supplies. Moreover, these reserves are limited and could be exhausted in six months if they had to be used at their maximum rate.

Not even at the start of World War II was the world economy on the line the way it is now. Today, national economies are more intertwined and everyone is far more dependent on oil.

The developing countries and East European nations face the most serious financial risks. They are in no shape to pay doubled oil import bills. A series of defaults could cascade through the world banking system.

A short conflict with a clear victory by U.S.-led forces is one scenario for avoiding such a cataclysm. But while U.S. military planners hope for such a result, President Bush would be wise not to count on it.

Iraq's military has had a month and a half to prepare for war, dispersing planes and missiles and hardening defenses. The 430,000 troops and 3,500 tanks in southern Iraq and Kuwait have moved into fortified positions from which they would be hard to dislodge.

Iraq's military leaders have experience with bloody wars of attrition, and they would have the incomparable advantage of fighting for and on their homeland. The United States faces the uncomfortable reality that the oil facilities it seeks to protect could be among the first casualties of war.

It was not, of course, just a ruthless dictator that got us into this spot. A failed energy policy, shortsighted attempts to play Middle Eastern politics and a series of diplomatic blunders played roles as well.

These errors cannot be reversed by a military strike. The enormous stakes demand we exhaust all diplomatic options before taking irreversible military steps.

The writer is vice president for research at Worldwatch Institute, a policy research organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Credit for All: A $6 Loan Begets a Notion for the '90s

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Once in a while somebody comes along with an important, straightforward idea and the dedication and energy to put it to work. Muhammad Yunus, a soft-voiced economist, is one of them.

At the moment, the focus is on macroeconomics: oil prices, inflation, the danger of a worldwide recession that would hurt developed countries and devastate the perpetually poor. But even in the generally flush '80s, the poor were multiplying and seeing no prospects for escape. Saddam Hussein is cynically attempting to appeal for their support, posing his defiance to the world as a crusade against the rich.

Iraq is deeply in debt, and dangerous, precisely because Saddam Hussein lavished its oil riches on arms that he now uses to seize more wealth. But that will not benefit the poor anywhere, and when the crisis is ended their plight will still require attention if the world is not to stumble from conflict to conflict.

Mr. Yunus's formula is not a magic solution. But his idea is encouraging, visibly effective, and if it works in tiny steps it spreads rapidly. It is based on the simple notion of credit.

Mr. Yunus, 50, is from Bangladesh. If there was ever a country demonstrating the Malthusian cycle, it is his. Its rich, alluvial soil makes it easy to feed people, who multiply to the point where they cannot sustain themselves, and the next invariable disaster restores the tragic balance. Most can never get one step ahead.

Mr. Yunus was one of the lucky ones. He won a Fulbright scholarship, studied at Vanderbilt University and went home after his country's independence in 1972 to teach economics at Chittagong University. When the 1974 famine struck and he stared at bodies of starved men, women and children in the streets, he asked himself, "Is this what we made a country for, is this what economics is for?"

At that time, someone in his position might have turned to Marxism, but he was not tempted. He had had enough theory, so he went to a nearby village to look for something practical. "I was influenced by American democracy," he said, "and I've always been a nonviolent person."

It occurred to him to lend $6 from his pocket to a basket woman so she could set up as self-employed. It was not charity, and it made all the difference. He found support for offering no-collateral loans in the village, and then in others, founding the Grameen (Bengali for "rural") Bank in 1977.

Now the bank has 800,000 loans on its books, hands out $6 million a month, has a 98 percent repayment record, and makes enough profit to sustain itself. The shareholders, 600,000 of them, are successful borrowers whose experience and savings entitle them to buy one share for $3.

The plan has aroused interest in many localities, including Chicago for the urban poor, and in American Indian communities in Arkansas, North Dakota and Canada.

There are firm rules — very small loans, commercial interest rates, small community groups to create peer pressure for repayment, and, above all, no collateral.

The "right to credit," which Mr. Yunus espouses, creates the possibility of self-employment, the only kind available to most of the very poor. And it brings responsibility, a sense of dignity and self-worth that poverty so often denies and that the most compassionate relief cannot provide.

The U.S. foreign aid budget is $13 billion a year, of which he would like to see $75 million over three years invested in starting up banks based on his principles. It is very small potatoes and won't remake the world.

But Mr. Yunus notes that the existing aid system, directed to big projects, only trickles down, giving point to complaints that foreign aid winds up as "our poor help your rich." His idea is to help the poor directly.

There are undertones of the "benign neglect" approach once adopted by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and picked up in President George Bush's "thousand points of light." They have only eroded the social fabric in the United States and are not advancing development.

Obviously, the Yunus plan is not enough. But, coming from the Third World, it is a refreshing review of how to deal with the problem of haves and have-nots. Wealth is used up all the time. The problem is the capacity to produce new wealth, and the need is to help produce that capacity. It is crucial to show that Saddam Hussein's way will not do, and just as crucial to show that there is another way for people to help themselves.

The New York Times.

The CSCE: Properly Homeless

By Dante B. Fascell

The writer, a Democrat of Florida, is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and a member and former chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

WASHINGTON — The foreign ministers of the CSCE nations will gather in New York next week, the organization's first meeting there. This session, and the CSCE summit meeting in November, will help launch a new era in East-West relations, supporters say. But in the rush to embrace the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a panacea for the problems of the new Europe, we must be careful not to crush the breath out of an institution that not only has survived the Cold War but contributed greatly to its demise.

The CSCE process, launched in Helsinki in 1975, was shaped over the years through tough negotiations in a series of follow-up conferences and review meetings. The organization has never had a headquarters or a staff, or even a mailing address.

Functioning by consensus, it has maintained a remarkable flexibility, allowing it to adapt to and deal with changing international circumstances. It is primarily for those reasons that the CSCE has come to be recognized as an extremely important and useful instrument.

But looming on the horizon at the ministerial meeting in New York, the November meeting in Paris, and the next CSCE review meeting (in Helsinki in 1992), are ideas that may seriously damage a hitherto successful process. Some people have called for the establishment of a headquarters and a large secretariat, while others suggest a series of CSCE "centers" in different countries.

And yet the secret of the organization's success has been precisely that there has been no bureaucracy to which the real decision-makers in the capitals of the CSCE countries — all the European countries except Albania, plus the United States and Canada — could delegate their responsibility or authority.

In a sense, the CSCE process has already been "institutionalized," developed in a unique and fluid manner. To burden it with bureaucracies may irreparably harm a process that has proved its worth.

A communiqué at the London summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this year called for the establishment of a CSCE parliament "to be based on the existing parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe." Unfortunately, this proposal was advanced by the American delegation at the London meeting without any consultation with the U.S. Congress or, as far as I can determine, with any other NATO parliament. It appears that there was not even any consultation with CSCE experts in the U.S. government.

The Council of Europe, based in Strasbourg, France, has seized on this initiative. It has attempted to organize itself as the CSCE parliament, with members of its 23 member parliaments already selected and their staffs already in place.

This is exactly the wrong way to organize a parliamentary mechanism for the CSCE. If there is to be such a body, it should not have a big headquarters or a large bureaucracy. It should not make decisions by voting — even by two-thirds majorities — as the Council of Europe staff has proposed. The principle of consensus is crucial to the CSCE's survival.

A parliamentary body should be something new, fresh and dynamic. It should be created by consultations among the leaders of the national parliaments. And it should meet perhaps once a year for consultations and an exchange of views among important members of the parliaments of the CSCE states. The meetings should take place in different capitals, perhaps on a rotating basis. Such a mechanism could be useful, particularly if it provides the newly elected parliaments of Eastern Europe an opportunity to establish ongoing contacts with their counterparts in Western Europe and North America.

The Final Act of Helsinki, the basic CSCE document, took more than two years to negotiate. The follow-up process, from Belgrade in 1977 until now, has been slow and deliberate, and it has been successful thus far.

A rush to "institutionalize the CSCE" through ill-conceived proposals and without thorough consultation and preparation should be avoided. The careful building of an enhanced structure for security and cooperation in Europe should be done in a careful and thoughtful manner.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Pigs vs. Wine

PARIS — Mr. Leland Stanford, ex-Senator for California, has been interviewed by a reporter of the *XIXe Siècle* on the McKinley bill. In the course of the conversation Mr. Stanford said: "France has decreed that American pigs are unwholesome, which is inexact. Consequently, our Government was obliged to give heed to our wine-growers, who called upon Congress to prohibit your adulterated wines."

1915: Cotton of All Hues

LONDON — If experiments now being conducted to grow colored cotton are entirely successful, the U.S. will no longer be dependent on German dyestuffs, says a Reuter message from New York. A Southern planter has succeeded in producing a cotton which ranges in color from white to deep olive-green. The planter is positive that black cotton, sought for ages by spinners and manufacturers, is about to become a reality.

1940: More U.S. Aid, Now

WASHINGTON — Increased assistance to Great Britain in its war with Germany and Italy, to China in its resistance against the Japanese invasion, and improved relations with Soviet Russia will be the Roosevelt administration's defiant answer to the military, political and economic alliance signed in Berlin today [Sept. 27] by Germany, Italy and Japan in an alignment ostensibly against the United States, it was indicated tonight. In addition, the multi-billion-dollar national defense expansion program will be further expedited to bring the nation's armed forces closer to war preparedness. Following the news from Germany's capital, President Roosevelt conferred with his defense chiefs, with his Cabinet and with the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, who said Great Britain wanted "more of everything — and quickly."

From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Japan Insists It Gave, But It Has Not Begun

By William Safire

TOKYO — The Cold War was the economic heyday of Japan. The Soviets spent 24 percent of their national product on armaments and went broke.

The United States spent 6 percent of its larger GNP on defense and ran up a debilitating debt. Japan enjoyed the full protection of America's nuclear umbrella while spending a minuscule percentage on defense — and prospered.

That was its competitive edge. More than any management technique or protectionist policy, that long free ride enabled Japan to become an economic wonder.

Now, in the first battle of the pre-peaceful world, Japan is again willing to hold America's coat while Americans bear the brunt of stopping aggression.

At first it offered a billion-dollar tip for America's trouble; when that was deemed niggardly the Japanese begrudged three billion more. In this way, they appeared to be willing to defend their oil lifeline by putting as little as possible in the kitty to remain in the game.

This habit of running from the responsibility of power invites international scorn; moreover, Japan's self-serving anguish is stirring resentment in those who look beyond supply of oil to the need to stop an aggressor from acquiring nuclear weapons.

Why does it happen?

Here is a nation of hard-driving people with the third most powerful armed force in the world. Like Germany, it hides behind a web of legalisms left over from defeat in World War II.

The excuse offered is that any contribution of forces to world police action will revive fears of a rebirth of militarism. The real reason is a desire to duck the risk by offering to pick up as little as possible of the cost.

Is all the above to be dismissed as Japan-bashing, subtle racism or insensitivity to cultural differences? I see it as a natural reaction to a display of national irresponsibility.

The current non-leader, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, will not hear such straight talk from President George Bush when they meet in New York on Friday.

The White House traditionally pats Japan on the back for its promises to remove structural impediments while Congress is left the task of threatening the marriage of true minds. What caused the Diet, Japan's parliament, to cough up the extra three billion was neither morality nor responsibility but the deadline of the end of the U.S. congressional recess.

America's knee-jerk reaction to Japan's attempts to play the checkbook ally is to demand the reinterpretation of the pacifist Article 9 of its constitution, thereby enabling Japan to use not only minesweepers but a squadron of F-15s in a United Nations action.

Pentagonians want Japan to beef up its defense forces by buying more U.S. military equipment.

But let us pause before invoking that patella reflex. Maybe the self-doubting, hand-wringing Japanese know something about themselves that we don't know; it could be that the historical impulse to control neighbors still lurks beneath the surface, and we should respect their reluctance to develop a mobile, long-range striking force.

How, then, to deal with an economic superpower that — in the coming bloodletting — is a conscientious objector? Pacifism has moral standing only when it involves compensating sacrifice; how do we and they keep Japan's pacifism from being so profitable?

First, Japan should get serious about getting involved. A contingent of 3,000 combat medics and nurses should be assembled, and hospital ships dispatched to the Gulf on an emergency basis.

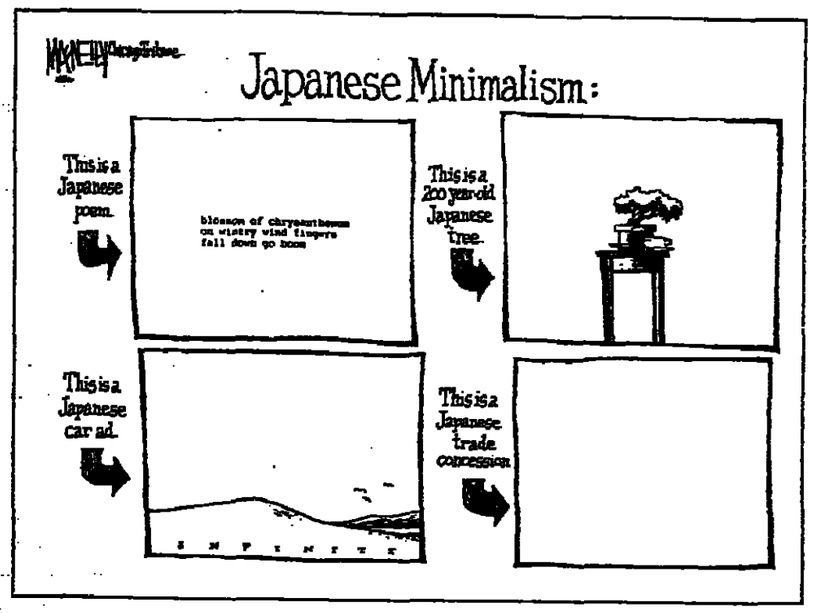
These Japanese citizens will be putting their lives on the line, reflecting honor on their nation.

Next, Japan should stop confusing pacifism with passive-ism. Sending a bigger-than-expected check to the united UN appeal is not enough; Japanese banks and insurance companies should come up with creative ways to finance trusts for families of hostages and subsidized-rate policies for every service person in the hazardous zone.

If Japan does not rise to the occasion, the world should give it a back seat at Iraq's surrender ceremony and the United States should grimly Gramm-Rudmanize its trade deficit. To equalize the burden, a standard of 6 percent of GNP should be set for Japan to contribute to the poor and war-ravaged.

Better this effort should come from within than be imposed by a resentful world. Isn't there one political leader in this rich land who can articulate a national conscience?

The New York Times.



What the Children Might Say

By Perdita Huston

GLAND, Switzerland — If the limousines carrying delegates to the summit meeting this weekend at the United Nations in New York were to deliver up children instead of heads of state, how different the message might be.

Pronouncements at this World Summit for Children about vaccinations and diarrhea control might turn out to be low on the children's list of priorities. They might instead denounce "the disease" eating away at their childhood. Maybe the children would tell the world that they do not exist in a vacuum, that they belong to families, and that their families suffer from an indecent disregard for the poor. They might say something like:

"We children are not a separate category. If you are serious about child well-being, then please pay attention to our families, those who bring us into the world, those who provide for us, those upon whom we depend, and whose lives are defined by daily crisis.

"One-third of our mothers are the sole breadwinners of our families, yet they have no opportunity for training. For every woman living in poverty, there are four dependent, hungry children. Our mothers are exhausted by their crushing daily tasks and too many pregnancies; few have access to health or family-planning services. Our mothers and sisters count for two-thirds of the world's illiterates. Three hundred million women who want to plan their pregnancies — so that we are "wanted" children — do not have access to contraceptives; 500,000 die in giving life each year, leaving us to fend for ourselves.

"You speak of diarrheic salts for child survival at a few cents a day. But the real problem is one of prevention, not therapy. And in this case that means clean water. Our mothers spend much of their time searching for and carrying water.

"And if our mothers purify the water by boiling it, they face a major fuel crisis — not of oil but of wood, the fuel upon which a billion human beings depend to cook their food. Desertification is progressing in lands on which 150 million people live; the fuel-wood crisis of the poor is a silent energy crisis, undermining the health and well-being of millions of families.

"Some of our mothers are so desperate they tell us to leave our homes of cardboard and sticks, believing that we will have a better chance of surviving on our own. Thirty million of us roam city streets attempting to scrape out a living.

"Our sisters, stunted in growth and pushed by hunger and family responsibilities, often resort to selling themselves — their bodies and their labor — to tourists, soldiers or wealthy families who see no shame in exploiting children or denigrating women.

"As you debate how to save our lives, reflect also on what you might do to give us dignity and hope. We welcome the World Summit for Children and the new Convention on the Rights of the Child. But we suggest that another convention, that of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which is now 10 years old, be ratified and respected.

"If you are serious about our well-being, start by giving our mothers a chance. Until they have access to the services they need, the quality of our lives will not improve. You will only treat the symptoms of the poverty that devours our spirit."

Ms. Huston is the author of "Third World Women Speak Out." She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

MEANWHILE

For Indonesia, a Future Of Wealth and Inequity

By Juwono Sudarsono

JAKARTA — Civilian and military leaders are pondering the course of political and economic change in Indonesia beyond 1993, when President Suharto will either be endorsed for another term or a successor will take over. Official pronouncements suggest that the long-term plan for development from 1993 to 2018 will see the world's fifth most populous country become an industrial power in the Asia-Pacific region.

But there are problems looming. At a recent meeting, Indonesian economists appealed to the government to accelerate redistribution of wealth and economic control through fundamental political change. The appeal echoed earlier demands by sociologists, intellectuals and other critics of present policy for action to alleviate the plight of 30 million Indonesians still living below the poverty line. According to the World Bank, average annual per capita income in Indonesia is $520, but economists say that wealth is unevenly spread.

Concern over growing inequity and "social jealousy" has risen in the past year, despite the government's commendable achievements in managing and deregulating the economy. Indonesians of Chinese descent, an economically influential minority, are still made scapegoats for allegedly widening the gap between the haves and have-nots. Jakarta has become a citadel of conspicuous consumption; 60 percent of the Indonesian currency in circulation is reported to be in the capital.

The task of spreading economic growth and its benefits more fairly remains formidable in the 3,500-kilometer-long (2,170 miles) archipelago. The western half of the nation, including the main island of Java and resource-rich Sumatra, has 80 percent of the population. Unrest recently erupted in Aceh, a predominantly Islamic community in western Sumatra. In the east, problems of national integration confront the authorities, who must cope with tribalism in Irian Jaya.

Indonesian military leaders are worried that continuing, uneven economic growth may spark further unrest. A navy seminar in June, attended by government officials, businessmen and academics, focused on the need for a concerted effort to develop marine-based resources in the country's eastern half. The underlying concern was to retain national unity.

The army will hold a seminar this month, concentrating on developing human resources. The politically delicate issue of presidential succession may just be on the agenda.

President Suharto came to power in 1968 following a coup attempt by the Communist Party in late 1965. Unlike his predecessor, President Sukarno, President Suharto has built his reputation on domestic economic reconstruction. The president, 69, indicated in a biography last year that he may step down when his term ends in 1993.

In anticipation of change, would-be successors, civilian and military, are maneuvering to prepare the ground for measures they hope will ensure continuing national cohesion and economic viability.

The writer is dean of the faculty of social and political sciences at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wrong Either Way?

Regarding "'We Have No Opinion': A Willful Blind Eye to Iraq" Sept. 15) by Jim Hoagland:

Mr. Hoagland assures us that, despite evidence that the Bush administration may have known of Saddam Hussein's intentions to invade Kuwait, the American public will "support Mr. Bush in opposing this tyrant now that the president has understood his true nature."

— Wait a minute: Wasn't it President Bush's job to know that *before* Aug. 2? Was there not sufficient evidence as to Saddam Hussein's true nature months and years before the tragedy in Kuwait? Foresight is required of any world leader worth his salt. Either George Bush lacked a minimum of foresight and common sense, or he and Mr. Baker knew exactly what they were doing by turning "a willful blind eye to Iraq."

Saddam Hussein's rape of Kuwait would provide the required *fait accompli* and justification for a presidential order of American troops to the Gulf, after the fact — with Kuwait being sacrificed to this end.

JENNIFER PERRIN.
Paris.

Hardly Familiar

Regarding the report "A Milestone Reached in Peace" (Sept. 13):

This article refers to "treaties familiar from every high school library text — Versailles 1871, from which a united Germany first emerged; Potsdam 1945 from which the Germans emerged severed in two." The German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles in January 1871 but the peace *treaty* ending the Franco-German war was signed on May 10 in Frankfurt. As for Potsdam, it too was not a treaty — nor did it divide Germany into two states, but four occupation zones, with an allied central authority. The division into two states came later, in 1949 to be specific.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Paris.

The First Olympics

Regarding "Atlanta Gets '96 Olympic Games" (Sept. 19):

We are told that the Olympic Games originated on the plain below Mount Olympus. No, it was at Olympia in the Peloponnesus.

JANE COUSINEAU.
Lido, Italy.

What a pity that in our epoch ancient ideals and traditions are superseded by material and practical considerations. I am sure that Atlanta's Olympic Games will be magnificent, but I am also sure that Atlanta could have waited another four years to stage the Games.

CHRISTINA N. AVEROFF.
Athens.

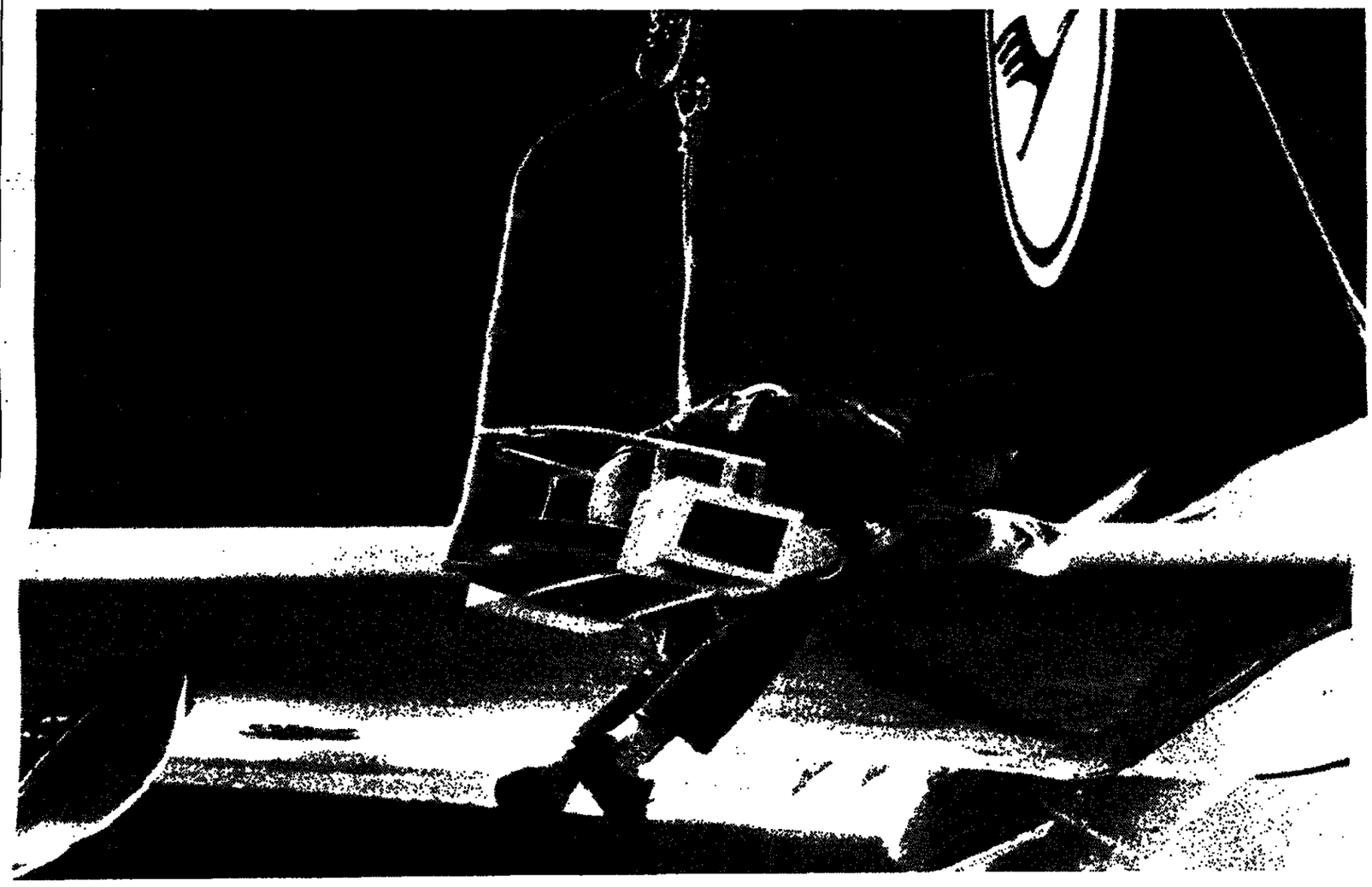
Jimi: Forever a Rocker

Regarding "Hendrix Revisited: A Rock Genius a Heartbeat From Jazz" (Sept. 18):

All the kind words of Miles Davis and the what-might-have-been musings of the jazz press do not change the fact that Jimi Hendrix should and will be remembered as a rock guitarist.

EDWARD CONE.
Paris.

Uncompromising perfection means doing more and doing it better. Lufthansa.



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SEA LH-I-J

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: Renewing his appeal for help in freeing his country, the emir of Kuwait wins a standing ovation at the United Nations

Food Cuts to Affect A Million Foreigners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iraq, describing the United Nations embargo as an "imperialistic blockade," said Thursday that more than a million foreigners soon would no longer have access to rationed food.

The U.S. Navy, enforcing the trade embargo, again fired shots across the bow of an Iraqi tanker in the Red Sea when the ship ignored warnings to stop.

The Iraqi Information Ministry denounced the UN embargo as an "imperialistic blockade" and said that, beginning Monday, foreigners would not be given coupons to buy food at fixed prices.

"Iraq will not be responsible for the suffering of foreign nationals regarding food supplies as of Monday, Oct. 1," an official said.

Relief officials said the move could lead to a further exodus of refugees into Jordan.

More than a million foreigners, nearly all Arabs and Asians, are still in Iraq and Kuwait following Iraq's invasion on Aug. 2. Basic foods are difficult to buy without coupons, and black market prices are high.

The foreign nationals will be unable to buy rice, flour, cooking oil, tea, sugar, soap, detergent and powdered milk for infants at either subsidized prices or on the open market.

Most of the items, in particular flour, rice, sugar and powdered milk, have not be sold on the open market for several days and can only be bought with coupons. The other products are expected to be withdrawn from the open market by Monday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department said the U.S. Navy boarded the Iraqi oil tanker Tadmur in the northern Red Sea on Thursday. The Pentagon said a frigate, Elmer Montgomery, fired shots across the bow of the Tadmur when it ignored warnings to stop.

The tanker was found to be empty and released, the Pentagon said. It was the fourth ship to come under fire from U.S. Navy warships.

U.S. vessels fired across the bows of two Iraqi ships as they sailed out of the Gulf on Aug. 18, but made no further effort to stop them.

On Sept. 14, the U.S. frigate Brewton and the Australian frigate Darwin joined in intercepting the Iraqi tanker Al Fao. They fired warning shots at the vessel, then boarded it in the Gulf of Oman. Al Fao was allowed to sail on after the boarding team found that it was not carrying any prohibited cargo.

More than 1,400 ships have been intercepted since the United Nations imposed an economic embargo on Iraq on Aug. 17. More than 125 ships have been boarded, 110 of them by U.S. vessels and 15 by the ships of other navies.

On Aug. 25, a UN Security Council resolution allowed the use of force to back up the embargo.

Foreign envoys in Baghdad reacted with defiance on Thursday to an Iraqi government request, and an implied threat of execution, to identify people hiding at diplomatic installations in Baghdad and Kuwait.

The threat against the diplomats was contained in official statements to the British, French and U.S. embassies in Baghdad on Wednesday and Thursday.

The note, from the Foreign Ministry, started with a statement recalling an Aug. 26 decree stipulating the death penalty for those hiding foreigners.

But Western diplomats later said the Iraqis were reassuring them that they did not risk being hanged for giving refuge to people at embassy compounds or diplomatic residences.

A senior envoy said he had been told that there was no direct link between the warning of capital punishment and the request for names.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry refused Thursday to comment on the statement. But Iraqi officials, who asked not to be identified, said the memo contained only a reminder of an Iraqi law, issued when Iraq annexed Kuwait, stipulating that those who provide refuge for foreigners could be punished by death. The officials said the law applied only to Iraqis.

The Iraqi statement, first disclosed on Wednesday by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, was denounced by Western governments.

Western diplomats said Iraq's Foreign Ministry had assured them that the government had no intention of hanging diplomats for harboring foreigners.

Britain, which says it is sheltering about 50 people, said it had received no such assurance.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

■ French Recall Carrier

France said Thursday that it was recalling the aircraft carrier Clemenceau from Saudi Arabia but was ready to send its sister ship, the Foch, to the area if needed, Reuters reported from Paris.

Baker Assures Israel of Action If Iraq Attacks

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has assured Israel that any Iraqi missile attack on Israel would trigger a vigorous U.S. military response, Israeli and American officials said Thursday.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d conveyed that assurance Wednesday to the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, as part of a discussion between the two men about Israel's security requirements both in the Gulf crisis and in the coming years.

Administration officials had previously indicated, in answer to queries from reporters and congressmen, that Washington would consider an Iraqi attack on Israel as a trigger for an American retaliation against Iraq.

But Mr. Baker's comments to Mr. Levy were the most explicit and high-level such commitment made yet between the two governments.

Kuwait Emir Appeals to UN to Free Homeland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The emir of Kuwait made an emotional appeal Thursday to the United Nations to help free his country from Iraqi invaders and make it once again an "oasis of peace and safety."

He won a rare standing ovation from delegates from every nation in the world save Iraq, which signaled its defiance by walking out as he began to speak and leaving its General Assembly seats empty.

The undersecretary-general for General Assembly affairs, Ronald Spiers, introduced the emir as the leader of the "state of Kuwait," which Iraq says it has dissolved and incorporated as an Iraqi province.

Guido de Marco, the president of the General Assembly, heavily stressed the phrase "state of Kuwait" in thanking the emir for his remarks.

Accusing Iraq of mounting a campaign of "rape, destruction, terror and torture," Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah called on the General Assembly to back his people's right to liberate their land.

"We receive daily reports of massacres and continuing systematic armed looting and destruction of state assets and individual property," he said, vowing to return to his homeland.

He made no specific call for action. But, in a sign of Kuwait's gratitude for world support, he said the country would write off interest on loans to developing nations.

"We trust that you will not waver in deciding on the measures needed to compel the invading aggressors to restore the legitimate authority and to put an end to their barbaric acts and deviations," he told the General Assembly.

The Kuwaiti leader, who fled to Saudi Arabia when Iraqi troops invaded on Aug. 2, said: "Rape, destruction, terror and torture are now the rule of the day in the once peaceful and tranquil land of Kuwait."

He said an intense campaign of terror, torture and humiliation was continuing unabated.

The Security Council, which can decide punitive measures, has already rallied to Kuwait's side by ordering sweeping economic sanctions, including a sea and air blockade.

The United States has sent thousands of troops to Saudi Arabia as have several Arab and European nations.

Toward the end of his speech, the emir recalled an initiative he made two years ago calling for the cancellation of foreign debts to ease the plight of poorer nations.

"In this spirit, Kuwait, for its part, has decided, in line with our previous proposal regarding this issue, to write off all interests on its loans," he said. "In addition, Kuwait will consider with the poorest nations, arrangements regarding the principal of its loans with a view to easing the burden of their debts."

He said Kuwait's development aid to other countries had been the highest in the world, amounting to 8.3 percent of its gross national product.

(Reuters, AP)

Holes in the Blockade: Iraq Puts Goods on Parade

By Mark Fineman
Los Angeles Times Service

BAGHDAD — With police sirens screaming and roof lights flashing, President Saddam Hussein sent his answer to the world's latest effort to isolate his nation parading through the streets of Baghdad.

It was a food parade: 25 Jordanian trucks loaded with 400 tons of Palestinian-financed food and medicine that had made it through the international blockade, crossing into Iraq from Jordan.

The trucks, most of them with signs identifying their cargo as a "gift from the children of the Palestinian *intifada* to the children of Iraq," had arrived in Baghdad on Tuesday, 24 hours before the parade on Wednesday.

Mr. Hussein had kept them parked in a remote location, saving them for the right moment to send a clear message to his people and to the world — that Iraq intends to survive with the few friends it has.

The Iraqi president issued no statement after word reached Baghdad of the UN Security Council's adoption of a resolution extending the trade embargo to air lanes as well as sea lanes and overland routes. The parade, it seemed, was more than enough.

For more than an hour, the trucks lumbered through Baghdad's shopping districts, the drivers waving Iraqi and Jordanian flags, their rigs decorated with huge color portraits of Saddam Hussein, King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman.

At several points along the route, soldiers led organized groups of uniformed women and children in cheers and applause. They shouted, "Down, Down, Bush," and "Long Live Saddam Hussein."

But when the convoy passed long bread lines that form every morning and evening outside the city's bakeries, the waiting men and women looked up in bewilderment, watched in silence as the trucks rolled by and then went back to waiting.

The parade was more than a dramatic message from President Hussein, however, as the scenes along the route showed how he and his highly disciplined people are weathering the embargo.

By relying on his friends, his all-powerful role as Iraq's undisputed ruler and on the stoicism of his people, Mr. Hussein and the Iraqi leadership are "thumbing their noses at the sanctions and all those who have imposed them," in the words of a senior diplomat in Baghdad.

The Iraqi government spokesman, Naji Hadithi, said of the new UN action: "It will be added to the other UN resolutions, piled in the dustbin."

Clearly, the Iraqis expect the move to have little impact. Western diplomats said they tend to see it as an effort to block air shipments of military supplies and imported luxury items that Iraq has been trying to obtain from such friendly Arab nations as Sudan, Djibouti, Libya and Jordan.

The parade was perhaps the most dramatic demonstration yet of how porous the blockade is and may be in the future.

It was organized in Amman by a charitable group, the General Union of Voluntary Societies, but the contingent accompanying the truck convoy was made up almost exclusively of Palestinian refugees who fled to Jordan when Israel was created.

Abou Mohammed, the Palestinian who led the convoy, said his group planned to return to Jordan early Thursday, and that the food and medicine would be distributed by the General Union of Iraqi Women, a government-sanctioned welfare group that has taken part in several recent demonstrations outside the U.S. and British embassies in Baghdad.

He said he planned to bring another convoy to Baghdad in about two weeks.

In a shift from the government position of two weeks ago, when it was denying that the embargo was having any effect, the leadership is now openly conceding that there are shortages and that they are getting worse.

On Wednesday, Iraqi officials announced that there would be more food rationing starting this weekend, with rice, flour, cooking oil, sugar and tea on the list.

As one official put it, "The government line now, privately and publicly, is that 'the West and the United States are trying to starve us into submission.'"

André Camara/The Associated Press

A convoy of supply trucks parading through Baghdad. The trucks carried photos of King Hussein, Saddam Hussein and Yasser Arafat.

Ben Bella, Back in Algeria, Urges Support for Iraq

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Ahmed ben Bella, the revolutionary hero and first president of Algeria, returned home Thursday after a decade in exile and exhorted more than 100,000 cheering supporters to back Iraq in its confrontation with the United States.

As Mr. Ben Bella and his entourage sailed into the port of Algiers aboard a car ferry after an overnight voyage from Barcelona, the huge throng cheered and waved posters of Mr. Ben Bella and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to display their admiration for two leaders who have challenged the presence of Western powers in the Arab world.

"Iraq needs support," Mr. Ben Bella, 73, said in an emotional speech outside the National Assembly shortly after his arrival. "Telephone the Iraqis, send telegrams and tell them you are with them. Go by the hundreds of thousands to the Iraqi Embassy and don't leave until they sign you up as volunteers."

The dramatic homecoming for the father of Algerian independence appeared to launch a political comeback that many expect will lead him to recapture the presidency he lost in a military coup in 1965.

Before his arrival, Mr. Ben Bella said that his first goal goal was to build a political coalition that could bring down the ruling National Liberation Front. Legislative elections are scheduled for spring, but Mr. Ben Bella urged the government to resign immediately.

"If Algerians need me, I will respond to their expectations," he said as he prepared to terminate a quarter century spent in prison and exile. "I am not coming back to settle scores. I am coming back to help my country build itself."

The leader who helped ignite the war that ended French colonialism is returning to his native land at a critical juncture. A leftist government once known for its harsh repression is experimenting with democracy and is facing a powerful challenge from Islamic fundamentalists.

The popularity of the religious forces was reflected in their strong showing in local and regional elections in June, which was the first exercise in multiparty voting in Algeria since 1962. The fundamentalists had been widely expected to win the national elections in the spring, but Mr. Ben Bella's return is now likely to bolster the prospects of an alliance of secular opposition parties led by his Movement for Democracy in Algeria.

Mr. Ben Bella has not yet announced a decision to run for the presidency, but his popularity is so strong that he is widely expected to win the post if he chooses to seek it when President Chadli Bendjedid's term expires in 1993.

Mr. Ben Bella became president in 1962 after serving as one of the architects of Algeria's eight-war colonial war against France. He was toppled from the presidency in 1965 in a military coup led by Colonel Houari Boumédienne, declared a nonperson and forced to languish in prison until Mr. Boumédienne's death in 1978. After Colonel Bendjedid took power, he freed Mr. Ben Bella and allowed him to leave the country. For a decade, he lived in exile in France and Switzerland.

Edgard Pisani, president of the Institute of the Arab World, a Paris-based cultural organization, said Mr. Ben Bella was the only politician in Algeria who may be capable of ending the social polarization caused by Socialist economic mismanagement and the surging appeal of Islamic fundamentalism among disaffected youth.

Unemployment is estimated at 25 percent, and the National Liberation Front has been forced to bow to popular pressures demanding an end to its one-party rule. In October 1988, public discontent over rising food prices exploded into riots that left dozens killed.

Mr. Ben Bella's prestige throughout the Arab world seems undimmed by the fact that he was responsible for introducing the Marxist command economy, secret police and one-party domination that have culminated in Algeria's social turmoil.

Yet, his reputation as a stubborn leader who led Algeria's defeat of French rule remains almost a mystical source of pride for many Arabs frustrated by what they perceive as continuing Western control of their destinies.

That stature could provide him with strong influence in the search for future diplomatic solutions to problems in the Middle East. In recent interviews, Mr. Ben Bella has advocated an international conference that would deal with the Gulf crisis, Lebanon and a Palestinian homeland.

Mr. Ben Bella said recently that he believed Mr. Hussein would eventually accept a negotiated agreement if he was given sufficient assurances that foreign forces would not attack his country.

JAPAN: *Bill Would Allow Sending of Noncombat Military Corps to Gulf*

(Continued from page 1)

important for Japan to "cooperate with sweat" in addition to contributing money. On the other, he said his guideline for the corps is "not to let them go where danger may follow."

Mr. Kaifu ducked questions as to whether members of the Japanese unit in the Gulf region would be allowed to carry guns for self-defense. Politicians here say they probably would.

The prime minister did not say how big the corps would be; estimates printed here range from 500 to 2,000 people.

It appears that Mr. Kaifu and his cabinet have fully determined who would make up the peace cooperation corps. Evidently, some would be volunteers, some government employees on temporary loan from their agencies, and some members of the Self-Defense Force, the Japanese armed services.

Rather than address such specific points, Mr. Kaifu talked Thursday in larger terms about Japan's role in the "new world order" of the post-Cold War world. He said, as he has been for weeks, that it is time for Japan to end its half century of isolationist foreign policy and take on an active role in world affairs.

But opinion polls show that many Japanese are unhappy at the idea of sending their fellow citizens into a potential war zone. Further, there is strong support here for the constitution imposed on Japan by U.S. occupation forces in 1947. That document says that Japan will use military force only for self-defense.

Consequently, it is not 100 percent certain that Mr. Kaifu can win passage of the bill. His Liberal Democratic Party has a strong majority in one house of the national Diet, but a minority in the other. Leaders of the Socialist and Komeito parties, Japan's second and third biggest parties, expressed skepticism about the bill.

In interviews on Thursday, some opposition leaders complained that the bill was simply a surrender to pressure from the United States, which has called on Japan to establish a physical presence among the nations involved in the multinational Gulf force.

One member of Komeito expressed anger that Mr. Kaifu was "flying off to pledge to the U.S. that Japan will do this even before it has been discussed in the Diet."

After leaving New York on Monday, Mr. Kaifu will begin a nine-day trip to five Middle East countries, including the states closest to Iraq.

Top figures in the dominant Liberal Democratic Party said the Diet, or parliament, will be called into special session early next month, as soon as Mr. Kaifu returns from the Mideast. They said it will be important to finish work on the bill before the inauguration of the new emperor, Akihito, in early November.

Japan is more dependent on Middle Eastern oil than are the United States and most European countries. But because of its insular postwar foreign policy and its pacifist constitution, it has so far sent only a handful of people, mainly medical personnel, to assist the allied effort against Iraq.

Responding to strong U.S. pressure, Mr. Kaifu has committed $4 billion in Japanese aid to the allied side. But financial aid alone is not visible enough, he told the nation Thursday night. Instead, Japan must do something that other nations "can see with their own eyes."

IRAN: *Ties Are Resumed*

(Continued from page 1)

diplomats said meant that it would not seek to kill Mr. Rushdie.

Mr. Hurd, for his part, last month praised Islam as "one of the world's great religions," and emphasized that Britain had no responsibility for the novel's publication. "There is no question of the British government or people wishing to insult Islam," he said.

The relatives of some of the hostages expressed optimism that the restoration of ties would help speed their freedom.

"This is another good move," said John Waite, cousin of Terry Waite, the envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury who was seized in January 1987 while on a mission to obtain hostage releases.

"Although there are many problems to solve," he said, "it's easier to solve them with diplomatic relations than without them."

WARNING: *Iran-Iraq Factor*

(Continued from page 1)

both sides. I know how high a price the American people paid in Vietnam."

He added, "We cannot allow bloodshed to happen in the Gulf."

Asked whether any Iraqi provocation — such as the harming of hostages — would justify U.S. military action, General Moiseyev declined "to make this kind of prognosis."

Regarding his own military, General Moiseyev asserted that the 1990 spring conscription campaign in the Soviet Union was considerably more successful than assumed by many Western analysts. Only 2,500 conscripts failed to report for mandatory service, compared with 6,600 in 1989, he said.

The autumn draft call, which begins next week, "will not be worse than the spring draft," the general predicted.

A decline in the military's prestige, particularly in outlying republics, led to a sharp increase in draft evasion in the last two years. Two months ago, the official military newspaper, Red Star, reported that draft resistance was rampant in many regions. The newspaper said that only 7 percent of eligible conscripts in Armenia and 27 percent in Georgia had reported to draft authorities in the spring.

General Moiseyev indicated that he did not consider the draft to be a serious problem, in part because the Soviet military was shrinking and no longer needed the huge pool of conscripts it once required. He also minimized the impact of widespread ethnic conflicts on the military, denying that combat readiness has been affected by such problems. The army has been sent to quell several ethnic republican disturbances in the past year.

In contrast to some Soviet officials who want quick military change, General Moiseyev outlined a plan that would unfold in stages over several years.

Noting that the Soviet Navy will begin experimenting in January by recruiting sailors with higher pay and better benefits, he said he favored a military composed of both professional soldiers and conscripts.

He said that Moscow did not envision abolishing the draft, a position putting him sharply at odds with many officers and civilian advocates of change.

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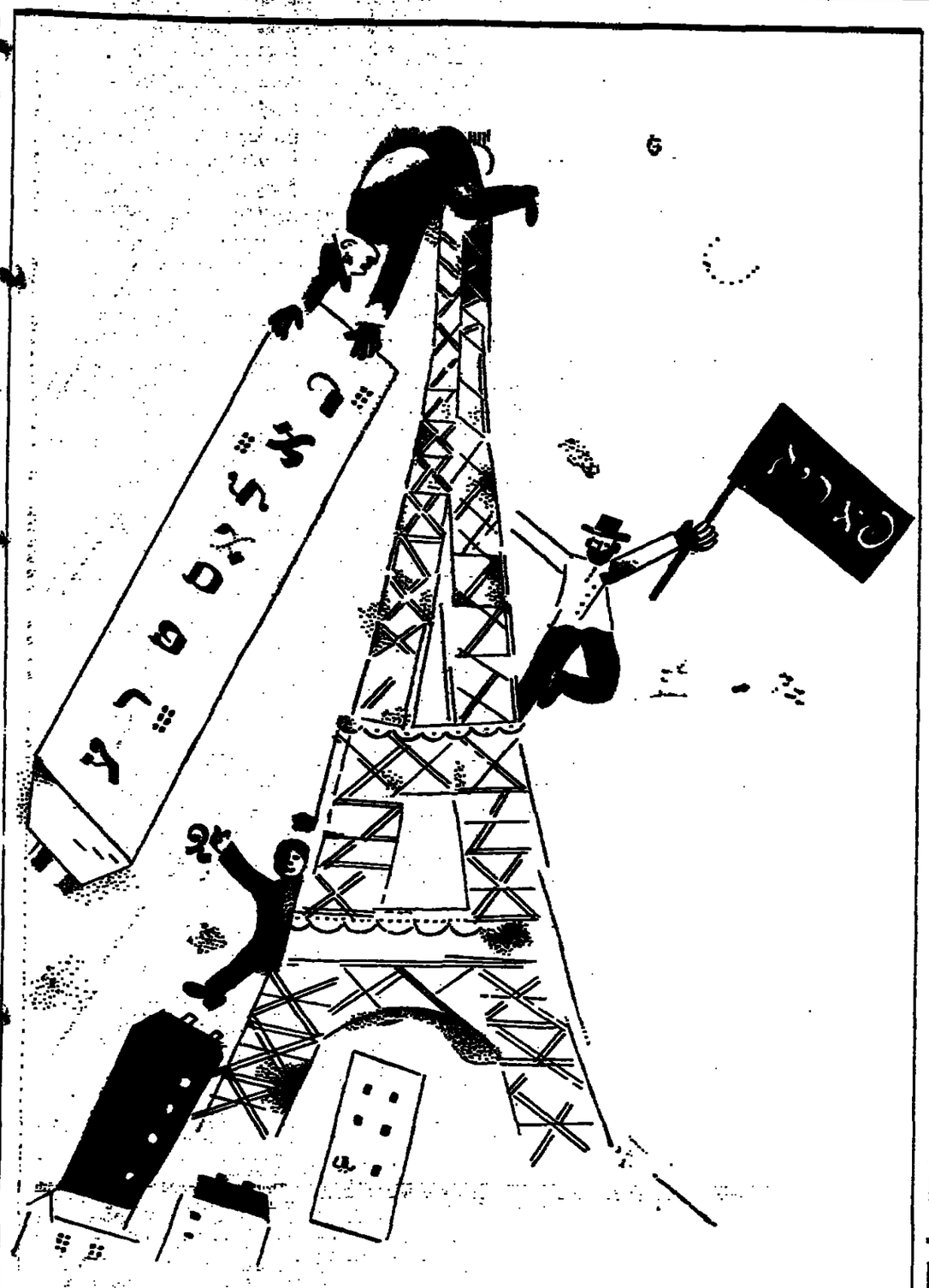

Marc Chagall's cover illustration for the French translation of "Khaliastra," a Yiddish literary review.

Yiddish in Literature: A Revival

by Elizabeth Ayre

PARIS — When Teddy Kollek, the mayor of Jerusalem, left France last April with four suitcases filled with works by Chagall, one of the drawings he was carrying was that of Peretz Markish, a flamboyant Russian poet killed by Stalin's order in 1952. "To my friend Peretz Markish," read the inscription by Chagall, who had collaborated on an avant-garde Yiddish literary review launched by the poet in 1922.

"Khaliastra" (The Band), first published in Warsaw, then later in Paris in 1924, welded together works by Uri-Zvi Grinberg, Melekh Ravitch, Israël Joshua Singer and others into a firebrand of mutiny, beauty and a tempest of despair. "Khaliastra" finally has been translated from the Yiddish and published in its entirety. The translation, into French and featuring illustrations by Itzik Brauner and Chagall, is only one reflection of a burgeoning interest in Yiddish in France. Efforts to translate the book into English are under way.

"The writers of 'Khaliastra' deserve to be as well known today as the likes of Schnitzler, Brecht, Kafka and other East European writers," said Rachel Ertel, head of the Center of Yiddish Studies at the University of Paris, who annotated and supervised the translation. "They are of the same caliber; it was merely a question of taking down the bars of the language imprisoning them."

A heady eclectic tongue branded by purists as barbaric cant, Yiddish for years was deemed worthy of the spoken but not the written word. The golden age of Yiddish literature peaked in the early decades of the 20th century. "Khaliastra," born in this context of post-World War I fervor bathed in Dadaist defiance of convention and form, featured a palette of poets and artists from Eastern and Central Europe. Brimming with brio from the Russian revolutionary days, their creative resolve stiffened despite the ravages of war, the avant-gardistes sought to transform language, matter and minds, and this in the face of their apocalyptic visions of a world coming apart.

The iconoclasts scandalized the Jewish establishment of Warsaw, who labeled the 17 writers and four artists as impious pornographers and propagandists. Uri-Zvi Grinberg's nihilistic "Downfall of the World" decried the modern-day Sodom and Gomorrah and the rhetoric of the prophets, blaspheming the likes of Mohammed and Christ and trumpeting the nakedness of Mary Magdalene. Challenging what they saw as Judaism's casuistry and chauvinistic pride, the writers espoused a lay approach where, as Melekh Ravitch wrote, "only life in its nudity was worth being heralded."

The most radical of avant-garde reviews got off to a tumultuous start. As a precursor to the review, Markish held weekly poetry readings on the Sabbath. Hundreds gathered to hear the bellicose images of war and chaos. "He worked his poetry as sculptors of the period worked concrete, metal, raw materials — earth, hair, tissue," said Ertel.

The fire met with water — I. J. Singer, whose cool demeanor contrasted with that of Markish. Ravitch and Uri-Zvi Grinberg joined in and "Khaliastra" came to life, uniting members of the Slavic, German and

Continued on page 13

Richard Sylbert on a set for "The Bonfire of the Vanities," directed by Brian De Palma: "Wait'll you see it."

Worlds Apart in Cinema Design

The Craft of Richard Sylbert in 'Dick Tracy' and 'Bonfire'

by Christopher Michaud

LOS ANGELES — There couldn't be much common ground among the worlds of Dick Tracy, Sherman McCoy, J.J. Gittis and the American Communist John Reed. In fact, the sole exception might be that the cinematic environments of the central figures of "Dick Tracy," "The Bonfire of the Vanities," "Chinatown" and "Reds" were created by the Oscar-winning production designer Richard Sylbert.

Having Sylbert at work on a film just about guarantees one thing: Regardless of their feelings about the movie as a whole, critics are likely to take notice of his work.

"It's gorgeous," the Los Angeles Times declared of "Dick Tracy." "The real star of the film is The Look."

Similarly, while "Tequila Sunrise" and "The Cotton Club" drew ambivalent reactions, the critics agreed on one thing: The films looked terrific.

As for Sylbert's work on the adaptation of Tom Wolfe's "The Bonfire of the Vanities," he teases, "Wait'll you see it."

For the 62-year-old Sylbert, a self-described "result freak," the ideal of production design is to encompass "all the different parts of a given whole," the sets, locations, decoration, color and patterns. It's a concept that he says is much closer to the task of a musician. "In the way you write music," he said, "you use the elements and repetition and variations on the theme, and give it contrast."

In "The Bonfire of the Vanities," directed by Brian De Palma, starring Tom Hanks, Bruce Willis and Melanie Griffith and scheduled for release around Christmas, Sylbert was charged with depicting the frenzy of new wealth, greed and vulgar consumption that gripped Wall Street brokerage houses and their top executives throughout the 1980s, excesses that Wolfe so vividly captured in his dark opus.

For "Bonfire," Sylbert immersed himself in fabrics, furnishings, wall coverings and lacquers, not to mention 27 burned-out car wrecks, 650 spare tires and weeks spent hanging out on Park Avenue with his friend Jerry Zipkin, a man-about-town known for escorting some of New York's most stylish and socially prominent women.

Recalling the proposal to work on "Dick Tracy," Sylbert said, "It was the last thing that interested me."

But eventually the challenges of what he calls the "comic book" movie began to intrigue him. "I knew the past didn't hold the answer," he said. "It could not be realistic. We had to create a parallel world that you believed in, but were not familiar with."

More accustomed to working on set-bound dramas such as "Rosemary's Baby," "Long Day's Journey Into Night" and "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" for which he won an Academy Award, or on stylish but realistic films like "Chinatown," Sylbert nonetheless agreed to do "Dick Tracy" after enjoyable experiences working with Warren Beatty on "Shampoo" and "Reds."

The director, he said, is of primary importance and often the basis of whether he will

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Pygmies, Wary of the West

Karel/Gamma

Pygmies of the Central African Republic, in the northernmost reaches of the rain forest of the Congo Basin.

by Mary Anne Fitzgerald

Scientists, missionaries and eccentrics are trying to impose differing values on them.

MELEBOU has smeared his forehead with a paste boiled from bark and palm oil, a remedy for malaria. His friend has dusted phosphorescent mushrooms over his chin so that he can chat to the spirits in the forest.

Like other Pygmies in the Central African Republic, Melebou and his friend use herbal remedies to cure disease. They also believe that sickness is inflicted by supernatural causes and that, in extreme cases, supernatural beings must be appeased by a *nganga*, or witch doctor.

Until recently, Pygmies were left to go their own way although they were generally considered inferior. That was before President André Kolingba, the Central African Republic's leader, decreed that Pygmies were citizens like everyone else.

The Pygmies have long accepted their inferior status with equanimity. However, for their champions, the presidential pronouncement was a signal to unfurl the banner of Pygmy rights. Now scientists, missionaries and eccentrics are trying to impose differing values on them.

"I still don't feel well. My head aches and so does my body," Melebou said to Andrea Fay, a zoologist from Missouri. Fay wants to improve the health of the 217 people who live in this village.

She has shown them how to dig latrine pits which she hopes will eliminate chigoes. These sand fleas burrow into people's feet to lay their eggs, causing such damage that some children become permanently crippled. "I don't suppose everyone will use them, but even if half do, a lot of the problem will be solved," she explained.

She has been less successful at keeping bronchitis at bay. The Pygmies sleep in tiny huts made from the 1½-foot-long (45-centimeter) *ngoungou* leaf, a nesting material and favorite food of the lowland gorillas who also live in the forest. At night, they block the entrance to keep out the snakes, spiders and spirits. The smoke from cooking fires that is trapped inside has made chest infections endemic.

About 10,000 Pygmies live in the northernmost reaches of the rain forest of the Congo Basin that forms one of the last untouched areas of virgin vegetation in the world. Their presence there was first recorded by the Egyptians about 2500 B.C., reinforcing the anthropological opinion that they are possibly the oldest inhabitants of Africa. Because of their geographic isolation, they have been virtually untouched by outside influences.

Fay chose not to treat Melebou who was, after all, still upright. But she does give critically ill patients malaria drugs.

So does Louis Sarno who, a few days later, walked 2½ hours through the forest to get medicine from Fay for a Pygmy woman who was in danger of dying from cerebral malaria. Sarno is a proponent of herbal cures and has participated in dances that lure the spir-

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CRITICS' CHOICE

From Van Gogh to Picasso

■ A large selection of masterworks from the New York Guggenheim Museum are on view at the Palazzo Grassi in Venice through Dec. 9. The exhibition of 125 paintings and sculptures offers an overview of 20th-century art, ranging from Kandinsky through Jackson Pollock and Abstract Expressionism from the Guggenheim collections and the Justin K. Thannhauser collection, which include Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and School of Paris pieces that have not been seen outside of New York since 1965. The show culminates in Picasso's "Woman with Yellow Hair." The show travels next to Madrid and Tokyo.

Israeli Festival in London

■ "Israel, State of the Art," a festival of Israeli culture will be held at London's Barbican Center from Oct. 10 to Nov. 29. The centerpiece exhibition, "Chagall to Kitaj: Jewish Experience in the Art of the 20th Century" displays more than 200 works and ranges from contemporary Israeli art to painting and sculpture by major 20th-century figures, such as Chaim Soutine, Jacob Epstein, Amedeo Modigliani, Jacques Lipchitz and El Lissitzky. Another exhibition, "Israel, The Stormy Years," pairs the photojournalism of Robert Capa (1913-1954) and the contemporary Israeli photographer Micha Bar Am. A retrospective of 32 Israeli films will be screened, and beginning Nov. 17, Zubin Mehta conducts the Israel Philharmonic in five concerts.

High and Low in Art

■ Cubist newspaper collages, a Surrealist fur-lined tea cup and comic strip Pop Art are among the 250 exhibits in "High and Low: Modern Art and Popular Culture" at New York's Museum of Modern Art from Oct. 7 to Jan. 15. The show presents the work of 50 20th-century artists, and focuses on four "low" sources of inspiration: graffiti, caricature, comics and advertising. Contemporary artists represented include Claes Oldenburg, Jenny Holzer, Cy Twombly and Jeff Koons. Pictured here is a detail from "Tension," by Roy Lichtenstein. The show goes on to Chicago and Los Angeles.

Dutch Masters from America

■ Vermeer's "Woman Writing a Letter" is one of 75 Dutch Master paintings gathered from museums and private collections in the U.S. for the show "Dutch Masters from America," opening Friday at the Mauritshuis in The Hague. Included are works by the principal representatives of the Golden Age of Dutch painting — Rembrandt, Vermeer, Jan Steen, Van Goyen, Van de Velde, Rnisdael, and Frans Hals, among others. The show ends Jan. 13, 1991.

Andy Warhol in Prague

■ Andy Warhol has finally made it into the art scene in the country of his ancestry. The Museum of Modern Art in New York has lent 85 silk screen prints for an exhibit that opened in Prague this week. The organizers wanted a symbolic homecoming for an artist, whose mother came from Czechoslovakia but whose work was ignored by the former Communist rulers. The exhibit will also be shown in Dresden, Budapest, Belgrade and Warsaw.

WEEKEND

Fresh Fish, With Scenery: Quay-Side Elegance in Paris

PARIS — Port Alma, the bright and elegant quay-side restaurant with a view of the Eiffel Tower, is on its way to becoming one of the best fish restaurants in Paris. Two years ago, the chef Paul Canal left Le Dôme at Montparnasse to make it on his own and though there are still some rough edges, Port Alma is the kind of place where one can joyfully consider becoming a regular.

When it comes to freshness, creativity and surprises, Canal's got it made. In summertime, he

PATRICIA WELLS

offers tender fried zucchini blossoms, gently filled with a fresh-flavored "salad" of herbs and tiny scallops. Or consider a refreshing crab meat gazpacho, filled not with meager snippets, but generous mounds of sweet, tender crab meat.

I appland any fish restaurant that makes the effort to display platters of fresh, whole fish to help you make a selection (as well as determine freshness for yourself.) Port Alma always offers such a choice, and on my last visit we opted for a whole *bar en croute de sel*, or sea bass cooked in a crust of sea salt, certainly the finest and most miraculous method for cooking whole fish. It is also the trickiest, for once that fish is hidden in a bed of sea salt (a process in which the salt serves as a tightly sealed baking vessel) you simply have to trust your own judgment to know when the fish is properly cooked. Here it is filleted table side and served with a rich and creamy fennel gratin.

Other excellent choices include a light salad of mixed greens and baby clams, or *coques*; a warm beautifully seasoned salad of langoustines; and a Saint-Pierre fish served on a bed of zesty ratatouille.

The menu changes according to the market, and prices are well within reason, considering the high cost of fresh fish and shellfish. Chef Canal knows that when it comes to fish, the less you do with it the better. Thus, we also find an assortment of grilled fish of the day, such as dorade or sole, served with a light beurre blanc. There is a modern rendition of *goujonnettes de sole* (here served with a tossed salad and a curry-flecked sauce); giant *coquilles Saint-Jacques* served on a bed of leeks or braised with a touch of saffron; and a welcoming *friture* of the freshest of anchovies from the port village of Collioure.

The wine list is brief, but offers Didier Dagueneau's excellent Pouilly-Fumé, Bernard Gripa's pleasing Saint-Joseph blanc, and a fine Mâcon Viré "Vieilles Vignes" from André Bonhomme.

PORT ALMA is the kind of restaurant that's equally ideal for a business lunch or dinner among friends: service, as directed by Canal's outgoing wife, Sonya, is discreet yet attentive. And tables are well arranged, so you don't feel as though people at the next table are overhearing your conversation.

There are several decorative touches that could improve this cheery spot: The blue and white decor is welcoming and elegant, but the brilliant blue beams tend to cheapen an otherwise successful decor.

Port Alma, 10 Avenue de New York, Paris 16. Tel: 47 23 75 11. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menu (lunch only) at 200 francs. A la carte, 300 to 350 francs, including wine and service. ■

In Paris, Molnar Rediscovered

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Paris theaters are off and running with the 1990-91 season. Nearly 100 plays are already in the French capital and, though many of them are holdovers from last season, the list of recent arrivals contains several hits.

Ferenc Molnar, the prolific Hungarian dramatist of the first half of the century, is best known for "Liliom." Molnar wrote about 40 other plays, but few have been seen in France.

To remedy this neglect, the Comédie des Champs-Elysées has selected Molnar's "The Guardsman," in which Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt first co-starred on Broadway. Later, they chose it as one of their few screen vehicles. Jean-Claude Brisville has adapted it into French as "L'Officier de la Garde," and it has caught the public fancy.

Molnar, a shrewd observer of human foibles, once remarked that show folk are just like everyone else, only more so. To illustrate this, he penned a delicious comedy of jealousy behind the scenes. A star actor suspects that his actress wife has tired of him and is yearning for a lover. He disguises himself as a hussar officer and she melts in his arms. Fearing to discover that she is unfaithful, he admits his gaudy charade, and she replies that she recognized him the moment he appeared in disguise and was certain of his identity when he commented on the histrionic genius of her husband.

The beauteous Ludmila Mikaël, famed for her interpretation of the classics at the Comédie Française, is a delight as the siren lady. Robin Renucci as the actor-husband is best when in gaudy uniform affecting a stiff military hauteur. Jacques Toja has a rewarding role as the cynic critic, a friend of the household, who savors the transparency of illusions that are common to performers. Louba Guertchikoff as the nagging mother-in-law and Isabelle Moreau as the eavesdropping domestic round out Jean-Pierre Miquel's polished production.

After Chekhov's masterpiece, "The Cherry Orchard," had its premiere at the Moscow Art Theater in 1904, a French translation was envisioned. "That would be grotesque!" its author objected in a letter to his wife, the actress Olga Knipper. "The French would neither comprehend the peasant's son who buys the estate nor the sale of the property, and they would be bored."

Chekhov was wrong. "The Cherry Orchard" has become a French favorite as it has in other lands. "La cerisaie," the current revival by the Valère-Desailly Company brought cheers and curtain calls from the first-nighters at the Madeleine, and it is in for another long run. Outstanding cast members are Jean Desailly as the doddering

Sketch of Molnar at the premiere of "The Guardsman" in 1910.

aristocrat oblivious to the growing financial importance of the middle class and Claude Girard as the crude get-rich-quick speculator determined to chop down the orchard to replace it with a profitable summer villa development. Simone Valère as the capricious lady is appealing, but hints only lightly at the sensuous woman whose ruling passion is a reunion with her gigolo in Paris.

Victor Hugo wrote "Mille Francs de Récompense," now at the Salle Gémier of the Théâtre National de Chaillot, in 1866 when he was living at Guernsey, having fled the Napoléon III regime. Its subjects are Hugo favorites: the socially excluded and the triumph of humble goodness over greed and oppression. In this, it echoes the swelling theme of his epic novel, "Les Misérables." Hugo withheld "Mille Francs" from editions of his works, but it was discovered in 1934 and staged in 1961.

Hugo's reluctance to place it before the footlights is easily understood. It is alien to his great poetic plays, filled with stock situations and the theatrical trickeries of its era. It is a 19th-century melodrama and one inferior to many of those by Boucicault and Sardou. Sentimental, overwrought and highly improbable, it tells the story of Glapion, a beggar and ex-convict who roams the waterfront frequented by outcasts and revolutionaries. He has a noble heart so that the information he overhears in sotto voce conversations aids him in bringing happiness to distressed but honorable households.

These antique tearjerkers when restored to the boards are usually treated as parody, but the performance of this one is solemnly straight in the barnstorming manner. And the audience does not hiss the villains or egg on the do-gooder hero. Even the sight of the old grandfather musician, who is about to be deprived of his piano and who defiantly recites in a cracked voice the words of "La Marseillaise," passes without a snicker.

As a theatrical curiosity of the last century, it warrants inspection, but one hopes that the stage will not slip back to passé hokum.

Frédéric Dard is among the most widely read authors of France. His major creation is San-Antonio, a modern d'Artagnan, a daring musketeer out to right wrongs and fearing no man. He has written about 145 best-sellers about this attractive hero, composed in explosions of fiery words that would probably startle Rabelais.

At the Grand Edgar, San-Antonio, always an individualist, goes it alone in the person of Alain Chevallier. Another chansonnier artist, Bernard Haller, has supplied cyclonic staging. Chevallier moves like quicksilver as he airs his opinions on many matters, of life, of death, of love, of the tribulations we all encounter. The language he employs is not for modest ears. "San-Antonio" is an exhilarating show.

At the Théâtre Renaud Barrault one finds that Italian drama has turned its back on the once popular "mama mia" mush, in which the mother was inevitably down on

Fine performances from Ludmila Mikaël and Robin Renucci at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées.

her knees and praying to the Redeemer to keep her son from loose women. Alberto Savinio's play "Emma B. Veuve Jocaste," presented a very different view of the mother figure: a psychopath with a passion to commit incest.

This fascinating work in a single act, which opens Oct. 9, has a single performer: Adriana Asti, an incandescent actress who enacts the widow of Jocaste with binding sorcery. There is depth and power in this interpretation, which Pier Luigi Pizzi has directed, with windows looking out on the Champs-Elysées as its decor. ■

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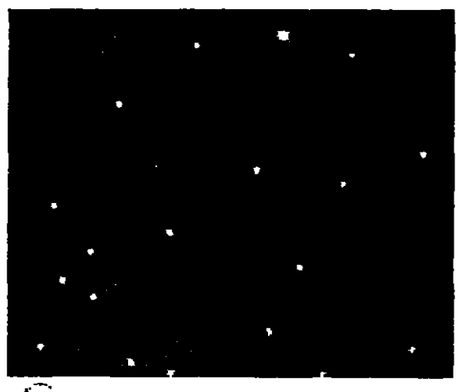

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Albertina (tel: 534.83). To Nov. 11: Egon Schiele: a show of 150 watercolors, drawings, sketches and gouaches, in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth.

Ephesus Museum To Sept. 30: Treasures from Turkey: Antique, Byzantine and Ottoman objects are among 345 exhibits from Turkish museums.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Théâtre de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.02). "Simon Boccanegra" in a new staging by Gilbert Deflo, conducted by Sylvain Cambreling, with Jose van Dam in title role. (Until Oct. 4).

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire (tel: 734.40.11). To Dec. 30: "Inca," ancient Peruvian gold and silver, masks, textiles, carved wood and other objects. The 450 artifacts, from 40 museums in Peru, Europe and the U.S., span 3,000 years.

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 513.96.30). To Dec. 16: "The Goldschmidt Collection," includes works by Picasso, De Chirico, Klee, James Ensor, Miro, Toulouse-Lautrec.

DENMARK

Humlebaek

Louisiana Museum (tel: 42.19.07.19). To Jan. 6: Andy Warhol: a retrospective of 100 works, 1960-87.

ENGLAND

London

Accademia Italiana (tel: 407.88.91). To Oct. 13: Futurism in Flight: the theme of aviation in the work of Italian Futurists Boccioni, Sironi and others.

Design Museum (tel: 403.69.33). To Oct. 21: Graphic Design in America: A Visual Language History.

ICA (tel: 930.36.47). To Oct. 28: The Status of Sculpture: work by young North American artists.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 9: "Monet in the '90s: The Series Paintings," the painter's repeated renderings of Rouen Cathedral, Haystacks and the Japanese bridge in his garden in Giverny are among 90 works on view.

Spink & Son (tel: 71. 930.78.88). Oct. 3 to 26: Lucien Pissarro (1863-1944): 60 watercolors by the artist, eldest son of Camille Pissarro.

Victoria & Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). To Oct. 28: "Flowered Silks: A Noble Manufacture of the 18th Century," includes silks from England and France.

FRANCE

Lyon

Biennale de la Danse (tel: 72.40.26.26). To Oct. 6: "An American Story: A Century of Dance in the United States."

Paris

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.26). To Oct. 15: "Couleurs de la Vie," a touring exhibition dedicated to the victims of genocide in the 20th century, including works by Gorky, Soulages, Tapies, Hélion and Kolar.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Oct. 21: "Harry Callahan," the first retrospective of the American photographer to be held in France.

Grand-Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10). To Jan. 14: Over 400 works by Picasso — paintings, ceramics, sketchbooks — recently acquired by the French state.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Nov. 12: Guercino in France: 20 drawings and 36 paintings from French public collections by the 17th-century Italian artist. To Dec. 31: Euphronius: 60 painted ceramics by the 6th-century B.C. Greek artist. To Dec. 31: French Neoclassical sculpture from 1760 to 1830: displays 89 works.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To Nov. 11: "Minimal Art From the Panza Collection," works by the likes of Sol Lewitt, Bruce Nauman, and Carl Andre.

Théâtre du Chatelet (tel: 40.28.28.40). "La Damnation de Faust" (Berlioz), the Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by John Eliot Gardiner, staging by Yannis Kokkos (Sept. 29).

Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 42.74.22.77). Merce Cunningham Dance Company to Oct. 6.

Chateau de Versailles, Saturday Music Series (tel: 39.49.48.24). Concert series of French music in the royal chapel Saturdays through November 3.

Saint-Paul-de-Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Oct. 7: A Joan Miro retrospective includes loans from many collections.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Berliner Festwochen To Sept. 30 (tel: 254.890). Trisha Brown Dance Company (Sept. 28, 29).

Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Nov. 25: "Bismarck — Prussia, Germany and Europe" traces the career of the Iron Chancellor in 1100 exhibits from 250 public and private collections.

Museum für Volkerkunde (tel: 88.01.1). To Oct. 14: Gods of the Himalayas: a comprehensive survey of Tibetan art and artifacts from the Gerd-Wolfgang-Essen collection.

Dortmund

Museum am Ostwall (tel: 579.575). To Nov. 11: "The First Emperor of China and his Terracotta Army." Among 90 exhibits are warriors and a bronze chariot from the tomb of the 3d century B.C. emperor Qin Shi Huang Di.

Essen

Villa Hügel (tel: 188.4837). To Nov. 4: "Saint Petersburg in 1800: Masterpieces from the Hermitage Collections," includes 555 works of art and artifacts from the Soviet museum.

Museum Folkwang (tel: 88.84.52). To Nov. 4: "Vincent van Gogh and the Moderns — 1890-1914," 186 works, including 54 paintings by van Gogh and works by Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Vlaminck, Derain, E.L. Kirchner.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt's Feste '90 To Oct. 20 (tel: 13.40.400). The festival includes a commemoration of Tchaikovsky's 150th birthday by the Moscow Radio Symphony, conducted by Vladimir Fedoseyev (Sept. 29, Oct. 1, 3, 8, 11, 20).

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 30: From Leonardo to Tiepolo: 37 Italian paintings on loan from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

Rivoli

Castello di Rivoli (tel: 956.72.56). Sept. 21 to Dec. 2: Expressionist Masterworks on Paper from the Ludwig Museum, Cologne.

Venice

Palazzo Ducale (tel: 522.49.51). To Oct. 7: Titian: 100 paintings, drawings and frescoes are on view to honor the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Muziektheater (tel: 255.455). "Parsifal," staged by Klaus-Michael Gruber, the Netherlands Philharmonic conducted by Hartmut Haenchen. (Sept. 30, Oct. 3).

Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Nov. 4: "In the U.S.S.R. and Beyond," works by 20 Russian artists from 1970 through 1990.

Rotterdam

Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 44.19.400). To Nov. 26: A show of 100 works of art and artifacts from the Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911), on loan from the collections of the Forbidden City in Beijing. To Nov. 11: "Rubens and his Age," includes works by Teniers, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Brouwer.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh

National Gallery of Scotland (tel: 556.89.21). To Oct. 21: "Cezanne and Poussin: The Classical Vision of Landscape." An international loan show of landscape drawings and paintings by the two artists from various periods of their careers.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundación Caixa de Pensiones (tel: 317.57.57). To Oct. 21: "Foto Pres 1990," the Spanish version of the World Press Photo competition.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.06.28). To Nov. 4: Jasper Johns: a retrospective of drawings done from 1954 to 1989.

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Nov. 4: Paintings and drawings by Paul Klee selected from among several hundred done in the last months before his death in June 1940.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To Oct. 28: Amadeo Modigliani: a retrospective of 120 works.

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Oct. 21: Landscape in Light: 200 works by European and American impressionists. Includes paintings by Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, but the focus is on Scandinavian, Russian, Swiss and other lesser known adherents of the school.

UNITED STATES

New York

International Center of Photography Midtown (tel: 593.63.07). To Nov. 25: "Man Ray Bazaar Years," a fashion retrospective.

Washington

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Nov. 4: "Kazimir Malevich, 1878-1935," the largest-ever show in the U.S. of the artist's work, includes 170 works. To Nov. 4: "The Sculpture of Indonesia," includes 135 works.

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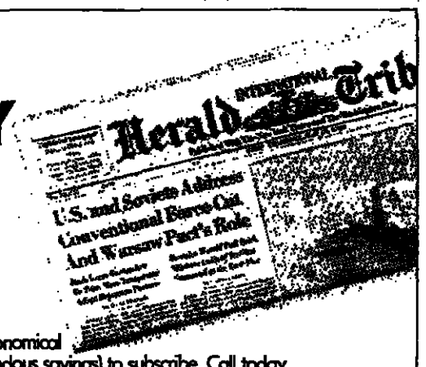

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13 Yellowish brown
14 Where Padang is
16 Latin American's public garden
17 "The Music Man" star
18 Fink or stoolie
19 Flange
20 Chinese dynasty
21 Tuzla, e.g.
22 Xiamen's former name
24 A computer language
26 B'ar-killer Boone
27 Let go
29 Down
30 Lawn game
31 Bacon pieces
33 Gave in
35 Cuddles
37 Sub's nemesis in W.W. II
41 Clandestine
46 Neighborhoods
47 Finis
49 Subject
50 Roster
51 Letter opener
53 Ugandan exile
54 Remove, with "off"
55 Athlete Thorpe
56 Never, in Bonn
58 Three-time Burmese Prime Minister
59 Upgrade
61 Attacking force
62 Final factor
64 Ship's route
65 Some are bum
66 Trustworthy

DOWN

1 Historic island W of Athens
2 Douglas and Bryan
3 Hanoi's locale, to a G.I.
4 Seven-week period in Judaism
5 Doc
6 Poplars
7 Daffodil
8 Countrified
9 Sitcom starring Sherman Hemsley
10 Cape
11 Magnetize
12 Clobber
13 Metal or glass bottle
15 Fished
23 Truly
25 Work at a cantina
26 Cambridge staff member
28 Units of force
30 Harass
32 Fix
34 Guitarist Paul
36 Seashore treat
37 Hailed
38 Three Ripkens
39 Dangerfield's quest
40 Gyle or keeve
42 Rolled tea
43 Ranchers' relays of remounts
44 Celebrated
45 Form of security
48 Popular pastry
51 Carpenter's — box
52 An "Exodus" star
55 Shade of green
57 Author Hunter
60 Compete
62 Tankard filler

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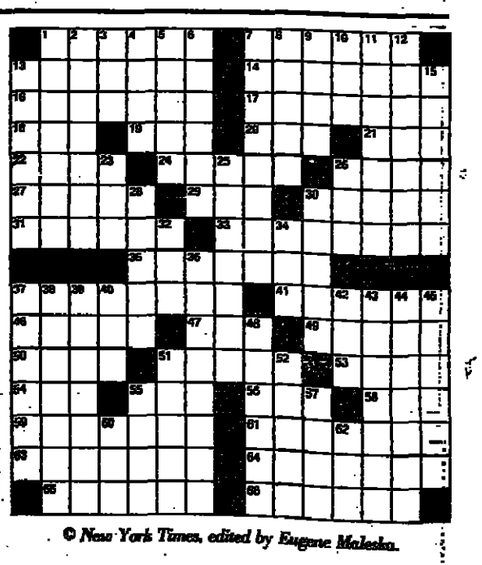

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هذا من الأصل

WEEKEND

Tom Hanks and Kim Cattrall on a set of the Park Avenue apartment, a visual centerpiece in "Bonfire."

Designing 'Bonfire'

Continued from page 11

take on a project. "If a script is bad, you can always fix it. You can't fix a director."

"Part of the beauty of 'Dick Tracy' was that it was completely made like the old days," Sylbert said, meaning that much of the film was planned with the help of storyboards and conceptual sketches. Also, the film was shot on studio back lots, with matte paintings used to create a deliberately unrealistic but glamorous urban backdrop.

The ideas Sylbert began working on with Beatty, the costume designer Milena Canonero and the cinematographer Vittorio Storaro, included "cornball clichés, very America — apple pie — and completely generic."

"The key to 'Dick Tracy' is that the production design is not there to overwhelm anything," Sylbert said. "There's nothing fancy in the picture — a room is either a rectangle or a square or a narrow passage. A warehouse is just that; a diner is just a diner, with no names. All the cars are just cars — no model names. It's absolutely stripped, and what happens is you see a world that's so simplified, it becomes sophisticated."

Scouting locations for "Dick Tracy" was yet another story, and Sylbert found himself on Universal's back lot. "I had never been there in my life," he said. "I went down the streets and said, 'We have to shoot here. We can do anything we want here.' It was the world in the middle, where a man can walk down a street."

Thus if Tracy's brownstone block looks familiar, it's because the same block has appeared in countless Hollywood movies going back decades.

In "Bonfire," the need for realism and an obligation to the sharp tone of Wolfe's novel colored Sylbert's task.

"You've got a book written in new journalese," he said. "It's hyped — it has 'Yow!' and 'whaddaya whaddaya whaddaya,' and it has these larger-than-life cardboard figures, and it's there to offend everybody, and you cannot approach it like ordinary fiction, meaning 'Chinatown.'"

Sylbert said the approach for "Bonfire" was to use big, sweeping, metaphors — "rich is big, small is poor, and we've just pushed our luck on everything."

"You've got a satire here, a vicious one at times," he said, "and so every choice we made is exaggerated, in the best sense. It's a highly stylized, realistic movie."

The approach for 'Bonfire' was to use big, sweeping, metaphors.

He started his work on "Bonfire" by visiting every place Wolfe wrote about in his book and found many of them unusable. "You look at them and they're terrible. You go to Salomon Brothers and it's boring. So we ended up at Merrill Lynch, which has the largest bond room I've ever seen."

Sylbert sees Sherman McCoy's Park Avenue apartment as the visual centerpiece of the movie. "We decided to build the apartment on a sound stage," he said, "because Brian had certain shots in mind and ways to approach these scenes."

If simplicity was the key to "Dick Tracy," "Bonfire" may live or die by its detail.

Sylbert often says that the only way to create another world "is to build it yourself." But building the apartment in Los Angeles was itself problematic.

"In New York I could go to Newel Art Galleries for a set like this, and there are six floors of everything I've ever dreamed of in a Park Avenue apartment," Sylbert said. "But I can't do that here in Los Angeles. I have to go to 40 different antique shops. I've been picking everything, paintings, furniture, fabrics, every wall covering, but I wouldn't have it any other way.

"I've lived in New York, and I know what it looks like," he said. "I had my friend Jerry Zipkin drag me all over Park Avenue for two weeks recently. The chintzes and padded damask and the striped wall coverings; they're all in this movie. That's the obligation of doing a film like this, and the fun.'

"I'm having a ball."

Even exteriors, he said, hold potential for a creative production designer. "Bonfire" required contrasting the super-rich world of Wall Street with the urban blight of the South Bronx.

The solution?

"We carried with us 27 burned-out wrecks — automobiles — and put them anywhere we needed to depict urban squalor. We also carried 650 tires. There's an empty lot in East Harlem that I found by accident, and which was one of my best finds — it's a stage set of Dresden, almost like something out of an opera, with the smashed brick in the foreground and broken glass and plaster. We shot a very clever scene there." ■

Christopher Michaud, a New York-based journalist with Reuters, wrote this for The New York Times.

In Dance, a Question of Sponsors

by Jennifer Dunning

NEW YORK — The Bessie Awards ceremony is an annual gathering of the clan, created by Dance Theatre Workshop seven years ago to honor outstanding experimentalist performers, choreographers, designers and composers.

This year it became a circling of wagons, as troubling questions about the sponsorship of the Bessies were raised by the resignation of the ceremony's two hosts just before the Sept. 12 event.

Dance is still seen as a comparatively marginal art in the United States. Most marginal of all is the kind of "downtown" experimentalist dance and performance art produced by Dance Theatre Workshop and Performance Space 122, both leading dance organizations in New York City, though the work represents some of the most interesting and innovative being done in the city today.

Tom Brazil

Paul Zaloom in "Meanwhile," performed at the Bessies.

Part of the appeal surrounding the ceremony, which took place this year at the Brooklyn Academy of Music's opera house, lies in the fact that two of its major sponsors are Philip Morris, which provided $6,000 worth of printing services and a last-minute $10,000 challenge grant when it seemed that money problems might sink the event, and Morgan Guaranty Trust, which gave backing for the prizes, which are also called New York Dance and Performance Awards.

Both companies are longtime supporters of the Bessies, which are named after Bessie Schonberg, chairwoman emeritus of the dance department at Sarah Lawrence College and a noted teacher.

Philip Morris also contributes general operating support to Dance Theatre Workshop.

But therein lay the peril.

Philip Morris has been a major contributor to the election campaigns of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who has been a leader in the fight to restrict the National Endowment for the Arts. It has also contributed a five-year grant of $200,000 to the planned Jesse Helms Citizenship Center in Monroe, North Carolina.

Philip Morris's partial sponsorship of the Bessies was the reason that Karen Finley, a performance artist who was recently denied an NEA grant, resigned as host of the ceremony. The other host, Danitra Vance, subsequently resigned for the same reason.

Though no reason was given for the denial of grants to Finley and three other applicants, it is widely believed that the awards were withdrawn because the sexual content of the artists' work was considered to be obscene by Helms and other conservative politicians.

"My feeling at this point is that we are engaged in a war of symbols with the right wing," C. Carr, a writer for The Village Voice and a member of the 23-member awards committee, said last month.

Finley, who has contributed the $1,500 from her 1990 Bessie Award to the campaign of Harvey Gantt, Helms's challenger in the North Carolina race, said she had felt physically ill when she received her invitation to the Bessies and saw Philip Morris's name as a sponsor.

Finley herself performed this summer in the Serious Fun festival at Lincoln Center and again last week at the Joyce Theatre. Both institutions receive support from Philip Morris which this year has given $15 million to arts enterprises ranging from American Ballet Theatre to the Franklin Furnace, an embattled SoHo experimental arts center committed to presenting controversial material.

When asked why Philip Morris had not also donated money to the campaign of Gantt, the first black mayor of Charlotte, a company spokesman said that the corporation does not contribute to more than one candidate in a race.

"Senator Helms has been extremely supportive," Guy L. Smith 4th, vice president of corporate affairs at Philip Morris, said recently. "And he is in a position to be of help to us, because of his seniority and his willingness to use parliamentary procedures to his — and our industry's — advantage." ■

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Pygmies

Continued from page 11

its into forest glades. But he also believes in Western drugs in times of crisis.

He is a sound recordist from New York whose original objective of mixing the Pygmies rhythmic chanting and drumming with Western rock has decelerated into a fascination with their lifestyle. He would like to see it preserved in its purest form.

Most of the Pygmies abandoned the forest two decades ago to live on its fringes next to the "tall Africans" for whom they work or, as many would put it, by whom they have been enslaved. These tall Africans are of Bantu origin.

Perhaps because they mingle fearlessly with elephants, gorillas and other wildlife, the Pygmies have for centuries been considered outsiders. Bantu children still throw stones at them and shout *"Nyama! Nyama!,"* or Animal! Animal!

The Pygmies, who are hunters and gatherers, sell honey and meat from the forest at cheap prices to the Bantus. Their knowledge of the 3,000 plants from which their herbal medicine is derived enables them to act as informal doctors as well.

They work in the Bantu cassava fields. In return, they receive a quarter of the crop which provides the carbohydrates they cannot find in sufficient quantity in the forest. The money they earn is used to buy cigarettes, alcohol, iron for their hunting spears and a few other basics.

"We came here because we didn't have clothing and salt in the forest. We used to make clothes from tree bark," said Melebou.

Among those who would like to see changes among the Pygmies are priests of the Catholic Church. Father René has been proselytizing for 17 years and expects to have his first conversions soon.

"Father said that when we are baptized, we won't drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes. The spirit will come into us and we won't want to do it anymore," said Mungambe, who plans to try Catholicism.

Soon the Catholics will have competition from the U.S.-based Grace Brethren Missions which hope to attract the Pygmies to their dispensaries and then play tape recordings of the gospel while they wait for medical attention.

For the Pygmies, there is also the problem of how to accommodate their forest spirits within the realm of Christianity. Fay counseled them to ignore overtures from missionaries. Samo proffered the same advice.

At the *banjo*, the village meeting place of two long benches alongside a fire, there was silence as this suggestion was considered.

The Totombo spoke amid nods of agreement from the other men. "They cannot bring God to us because he is already in our heart," he said. ■

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a Nairobi-based journalist.

Yiddish Literature

Continued from page 11

American cultural spheres. "Khaliastra was like a lightning bolt . . . that solders three metals that by chance are lying side by side," wrote Ravitch.

Smaller reviews sprang up, others were censored by Warsaw authorities and taken elsewhere. Markish left for Berlin, then Palestine with a final stop in Paris. Here, "Khaliastra II" was published with the participation of Oser Warszawski, although on a much smaller scale.

Steeped in Russian Futurism, German Expressionism and Polish Formism, the band in Paris sprang up alongside the Surrealists, but preferred to take their cocktails with the Russians in Montparnasse — Chaim Soutine, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Chagall.

Chagall had come to Paris, leaving his cows in mid-flight over Vitebsk. ("Neither imperial Russia nor Russia of the Soviets needed me," he claimed.) Here he held his first retrospective in 1924, and collaborated on "Khaliastra II."

The group was close to both heaven and earth, yet conscious of their destiny as voices to be hushed. Markish, who had returned to Russia, was accused of fomenting a "Zionist plot to link Crimea and Israel" He was shot by Stalin in 1952. I. J. Singer left for the United States. Uri-Zvi Grinberg fled to Palestine where he became an ardent nationalist. Warszawski died in Anschwitz.

The publication of the integral version of "Khaliastra" is a tribute to these writers and their visionary prose. As Markish wrote in 1922: "And when it comes to pass that one no longer dips his pen in ink but in blood, and one writes no longer on paper, but on the skin of the human body and the pens are no longer made of steel but of elbows sharpened to steely points, then what will the high priests do?" ■

Elizabeth Ayre is a free-lance writer based in Paris.

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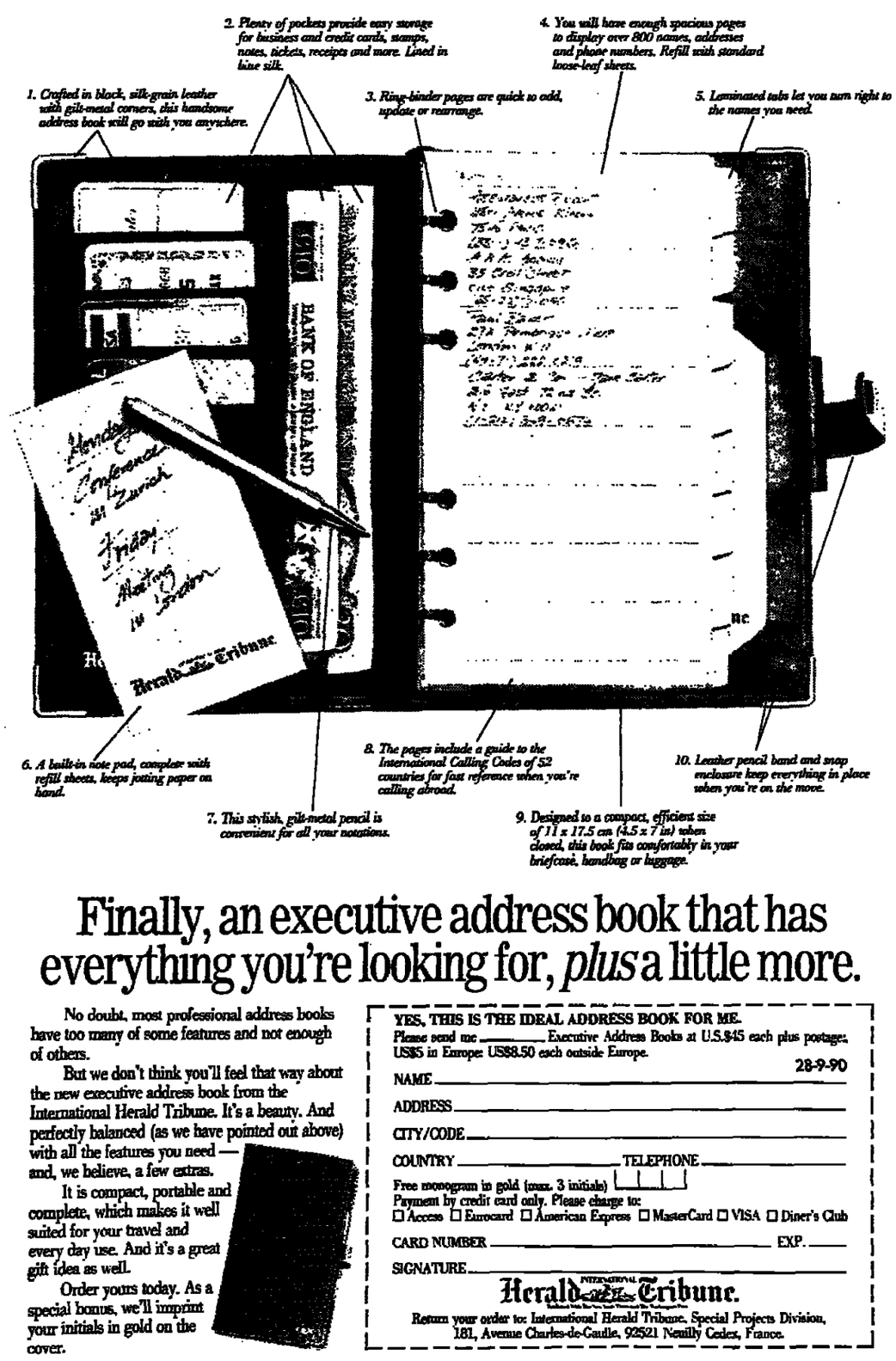

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The Drive for Foreign Capital and Privatization

Despite a devastating series of natural disasters — floods, cyclone, tidal waves and drought — that plagued the country from 1987 to early 1989, there is widespread optimism both in the public and private sector that the worst is over and that Bangladesh is ready to enter a new era of modest, yet steady, economic progress.

This optimism is based on several significant factors. One is the government's steadfast drive to attract foreign capital by streamlining direct investment procedures and tax incentives. Another is the increasing muscle of the private financial sector — commercial banks and investment firms, which have the experience to facilitate intelligent development.

Bangladesh is scrambling to catch up with the rapidly developing economies of nearby Southeast Asia through a package of investment incentives.

One investment incentive: five-year tax exemption

But most heartening is the miraculous success of the Bangladesh garment industry. Over the past decade this industry has grown from producing only for the domestic market to ranking as the sixth largest exporter of finished textiles to the United States.

The government took a decisive step in the direction of economic progress last year when it established the Board of Investment (BOI) to offer "one-stop" service to investors. BOI's major task is to promote rapid private sector industrialization in Bangladesh through a combination of foreign and domestic investment.

A decision on a proposed investment project can be made in as little as 24 hours. BOI facilitates the implementation of projects by arranging financing, customs clearance and work permits. Furthermore, the board organizes a comprehensive infrastructure to support approved industries. It provides technical assistance to develop power, water, sanitation, transport and telecommunications networks in the project areas.

Pres. Hussain Mohammed Ershad

"We have cut the red tape totally," says A.K.M. Mosharraf Hossain, secretary of the Ministry of Industries. "Everything to facilitate foreign investment can now be done in one place — BOI. From the government side, we have a most liberal and deregulated policy for investment. It has been simplified and streamlined. It is one of the [world's] best incentive packages as a whole. The government wants to work as a partner with the private sector to encourage development."

Shortly after President Hussain Mohammad Ershad came to power in 1982, the New Industrial Policy (NIP) was announced. Earlier this year the act was amended to exclude government permission and permit 100 percent foreign equity on projects up to $8.5 million.

Motivated by the logic that Bangladesh will never boost itself into the developed world by relying on its traditional agrarian foundation the government has bold moves to reform what was previously a closed, state-run economy.

Over 580 industrial units have been privatized in the last eight years, covering nearly every sector of the economy. Whatever industries cannot be sold off are being partially divested of government interest through flotation of at least 49 percent of their shares on the revitalized Dhaka Stock Market. In the late 1970s, private ownership of industry accounted for a diminutive 10 percent; now the private sector controls more than 60 percent of industrial fixed assets. Privatization of the state-run telecommunications monopoly is next on the agenda.

Other investment incentives include: tax exemption for at least five years; an import duty of not more than 10 percent (recently slashed from 20 percent) on capital machinery, and as little as 20 percent on basic raw materials; tax exemptions on interest from foreign loans, royalties, technical know-how and technical assistance fees; relief from double taxation for foreign investors; tariff protection for up to four years on select industries; income tax exemption for expatriate technicians for up to three years; a tax rebate of up to 60 percent on the export of non-traditional items; total repatriation of dividends, royalties and capital gains for overseas investors; and the treatment of reinvested dividends as new investment. The Foreign Private Investment Promotion and Protection Act of 1980 protects foreign investment and guarantees equal treatment of domestic and overseas investors.

Bangladesh ranks as the sixth largest exporter of finished textiles to the United States.

"We hope over the next month to finalize the New Industrial Policy of 1990," says Mr. Hossain. "Through this we hope to make Bangladesh even more attractive to foreign investors. We are aiming for the least possible government control. We believe now it is a free-market orientation."

Complementing the government efforts are private financial institutions like the Industrial Promotion and Development Company (IPDC). As Chaklader M. Alam, head of operations and acting chief executive of IPDC, explains, the objectives of the firm are to identify and promote viable investment opportunities, attract both foreign and domestic capital, bring together joint ventures and provide advisory services to improve and expand the product.

But a number of other public and private firms also help to grease the wheels of investment. These include the National Council for Industrial Development, two state development banks (Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha and Bangladesh Shilpa Bank), industry promotion groups including the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association, the country's homegrown private conglomerates, such as Transcom and Beximco, and eight banks, among which are several international concerns.

Another concern is the Gulf crisis. Some 90,000 Bangladeshi workers in the Middle East remitted $740 million last year — more than garment exports. But most of them are now flooding back to Bangladesh, contributing to the already severe unemployment problem. Already, President Ershad has announced an austerity program as a reaction to lost remittance money from the Middle East: a 10 percent across-the-board cut in government expenditures.

This advertising section was written by Joseph R. Yogerst, a Singapore-based free-lance writer.

The next installment in the series of advertising sections on Bangladesh will appear on October 26 and will focus on industry and trade.

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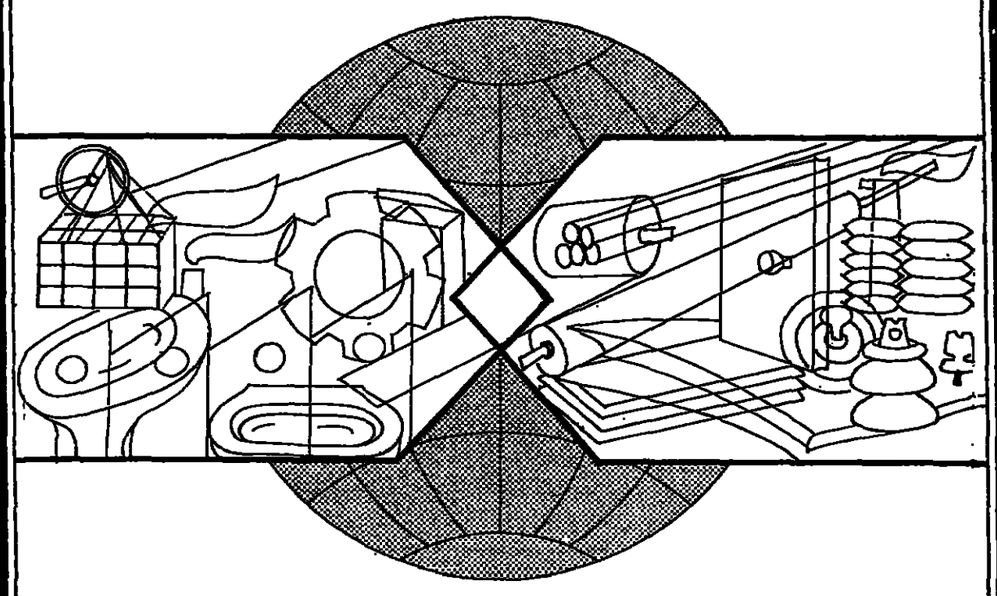

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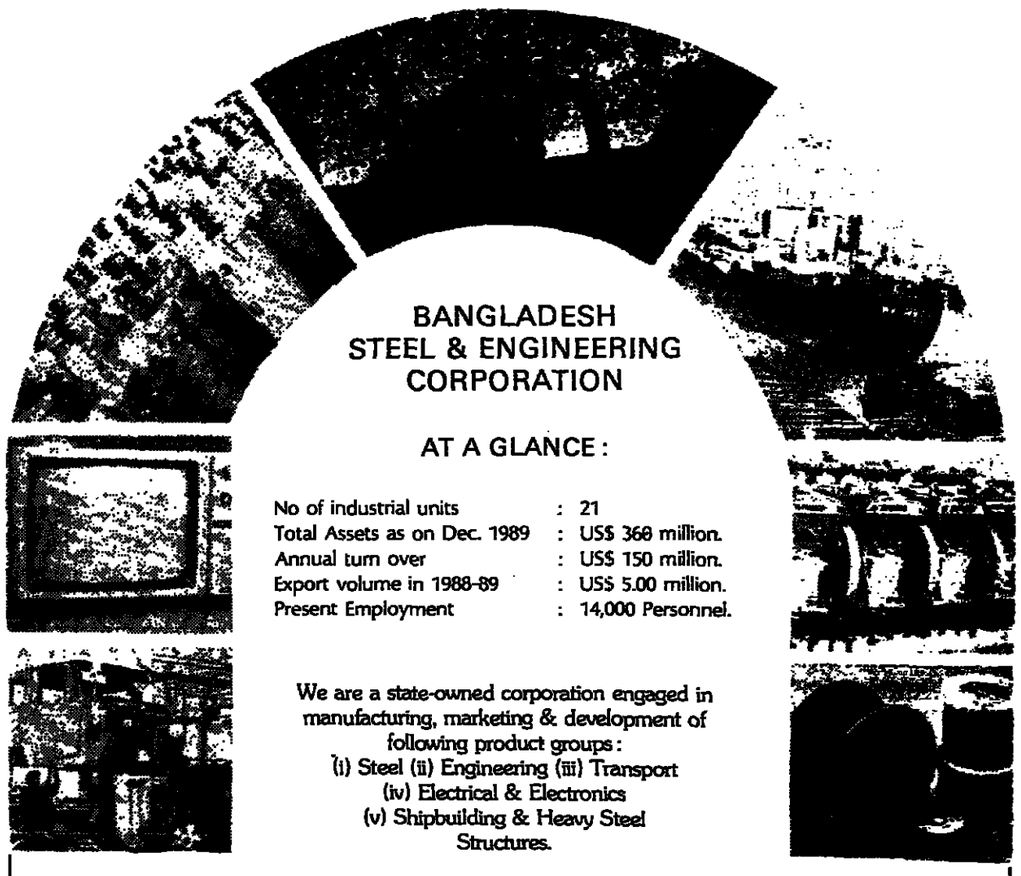

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— Manufacturers of Electronics goods, who are contemplating to expand or relocate partly or fully some of their manufacturing facilities to low labour cost countries to effect reduction in cost of production are requested to contact us.

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Herald Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1990

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

MITSUI TAIYO KOBE BANK

WALL STREET WATCH

Portfolios of U.S. Banks Are Shakiest in 15 Years

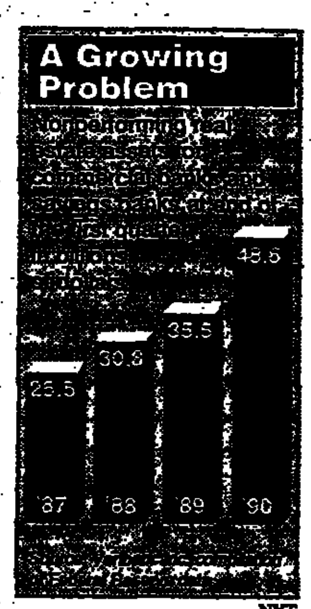
By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While economists disagree on whether a recession has started, many large American banks are concluding that by some measures their loan portfolios are already in the worst shape since the end of the 1974-75 recession. That fact has helped to create the gloomiest investment outlook for many of these banks in more than a decade.

"Heading into a recession, we're worse now than we were coming out of the last major recession," said Thomas H. Hanley, a bank analyst for Salomon Brothers, referring to the level of non-performing assets at large banks.

He forecast that loan problems would increase substantially over the next few years.

By his calculation, problem loans at 35 large banks, excluding those to developing countries, amounted to 2.6 percent of total loans at the end of last year. He estimates that they will rise to 3.5 percent by the end of this year.



NYT

Problem loans include those listed as non-performing, which normally means payments are overdue or likely to become so, and loans renegotiated to provide breaks for the borrower, as well as real estate loans on foreclosed property.

By contrast, the problem-loan ratio in the 1980s peaked at 3.4 percent in 1984, as the country recovered from the 1981-82 recession. The expected 1990 level would be the highest since 4 percent in 1977 and 5.3 percent in 1976, after the most severe postwar recession ended in 1975.

At the moment, rising real estate problems are the biggest concern to many analysts. In the last three years, the amount of troubled real estate loans at the nation's banks almost doubled even before Chase Manhattan Corp. said last week that real estate problems were the largest single cause of a $1 billion charge against earnings that will cause the bank to report a loss for the current quarter.

Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's this week cited the real estate problems in lowering their ratings on Chase's debts. Moody's put Chase's subordinated debt just below investment grade — an area that is commonly referred to as "junk." S&P lowered its rating on $5.2 billion of Chase debt.

Despite such problems, there remains optimism that the commercial banks will not follow the path of the savings and loan industry, where losses mounted until a huge government bailout was required.

"The data suggest it will take further weakening of the economy, to the point of massive defaults in other than the real estate sector, before the banking industry could be pushed from its present uneasy state into massive insolvency on the scale suffered by the S&Ls," said Warren Heller, the president of Veribanc Inc. in Wakefield, Massachusetts, a company that monitors bank safety.

At the end of March, the most recent date for which comprehensive data are available, banks counted $48.6 billion in non-performing real estate loans, including foreclosed lands, up 37 percent from a year earlier and up 91 percent from 1987.

In the first quarter of this year, Veribanc estimates, all banks together lost $1.3 billion on real estate activities, as profits from

See BANKS, Page 17

Carbide Plans Sale Of Assets

Moves to Net Gain Of $600 Million

The Associated Press

DANBURY, Connecticut — Union Carbide Corp. announced Thursday it expected to see profits of more than $600 million under a restructuring plan that includes selling some of its assets.

The plan calls for the chemical company to sell up to half the equity in one subsidiary, while selling off its interest in two businesses and restructuring its industrial gases business.

In addition, Union Carbide will repurchase about 14 percent of its common stock. In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Union Carbide jumped $1.375 a share to $15.625.

Under the plan, Union Carbide would sell up to 50 percent of the equity in its Ucar Carbon Company Inc. subsidiary, a major supplier of carbon and graphite electrodes to the steel industry.

Union Carbide also said it plans to sell its remaining 50 percent interest in Kemet Electronics Corp., which supplies capacitors, and Lincare Inc., a home oxygen and respiratory care supplier.

The restructuring plan also calls for Union Carbide to form five independent regional companies within its packaged gases subsidiary, Union Carbide Industrial Gas Company Inc.

A Building Industry in Chaos

East German Contractors Have Nowhere to Go but Up

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

LEIPZIG, East Germany — Torsten Stritzl, a young bricklayer, describes how he finally found a usable apartment, the average East German's Holy Grail, in this crumbling metropolis.

"There are abandoned apartments all over the city and I finally saw one that looked right even though it had been empty for a year and a half," he said. "When I asked the city authorities if I could move in and fix it up, I was really surprised when they said they had no record that it existed at all."

Once-proud streets of now-rotting buildings, some inhabited and some not, attest to the chaos and the challenge ahead for the construction industry in East Germany.

Although it is currently in serious retreat, many experts look to East Germany's construction industry to be the first sector to emerge from the country's economic morass, hopefully sparking the rest of the economy and creating as many as 100,000 jobs over the next few years.

"We expect that the recovery in construction should take hold next spring and this could set the stage for a broader economic recovery a year later," said Roland Kröbel, chief of the Leipzig-based Construction Industry Association of Saxony.

Perhaps more than any other industry, construction spurs demand for machines, steel and electronics and boosts large sectors of the consumer industry. Without a strong recovery in construction soon, the great East German experiment could stall.

But in spite of such stakes, the East German construction industry at the moment is laying off people and many companies are flirting with bankruptcy, with their order books 35 percent to 55 percent lower than a year ago, according to a survey by the Central Association of the German Construction Industry. The group is based in West Germany and has absorbed most East German companies as members.

The reason for the impasse is, simply, that no one is building. Governments are broke, Western investors skittish and private citizens a number of years away from income high enough to launch major repairs even though Bayerische Vereinsbank AG has estimated that as many as 5 million of East Germany's 7 million apartments need major renovation.

Contracts for government projects, as in the West, are key and usually amount to about half of the industry's business. Although Bonn three weeks ago announced two jumbo programs totaling roughly 20 billion Deutsche marks ($12.7 billion) for the next several years in East Germany, it could be months before such funds are available.

Meanwhile, the old state-controlled construction industry, run by 21 giant Kombinate, has been broken down into many smaller fledgling companies who hope they can bridge the lean winter months.

By spring, the optimists hope that government funds will be flowing and that uncertainties about real estate ownership will have been clarified so that Western investors will be ready to finance projects as well.

Many East German companies also hope to play a role in the large contracts likely to emerge for German builders in connection with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's promise to fund construction of housing for Soviet soldiers returning home from duty in East Germany.

"What is important is that as many of the 550,000 East German construction workers hold onto their jobs as possible until a recovery takes place next spring," said Heiko Stiepelmann, an economist in Bonn with the construction industry association.

"We would want to spare them the experience of West Germany, which had to lay off 300,000 workers during a down cycle in the early 1980s," he said.

At least the construction firms, unlike companies in most of East Germany's other industries, do not have to worry about being overrun by their counterparts from West Germany. The industry

See BUILD, Page 17

Gulf May Force World Bank to Seek New Funds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a new indication of the escalating economic fallout from the Gulf turmoil, the head of the World Bank said Thursday that he may be forced to call upon rich nations to increase support for the international lending institution by early next year.

The World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., said that if oil prices remained at current high levels over the next three months, his institution would not have enough in existing resources to cushion the shock on the world economy.

Mr. Conable's comments represented a change from his position just a few days ago.

At that time, he and officials of the bank's sister lending organization, the International Monetary Fund, insisted that they could handle the economic impact of the Gulf crisis with available resources without tapping rich countries for additional funds.

However, as delegates from 154 member countries of the two institutions were holding their annual meeting this week, the price of oil jumped to $40.

Mr. Conable said Thursday that if oil prices stayed at high levels into 1991, he believed it would be necessary to ask for voluntary contributions from major industrial countries and oil-producing nations. That money would be used to make no-interest loans to countries especially hard-hit by the rise in oil prices and other economic fallouts from the Gulf turmoil.

"If the price of oil stays up and there continues to be turmoil and uncertainty and an impact on the global economy," Mr. Conable said, "clearly it will have a major impact on significant parts of the developing world."

Other officials of the World Bank suggested that the proposed new lending facility would be available to work with the Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group, the steering committee of donor countries announced by President George Bush in his speech Tuesday to the IMF-World Bank opening session.

Officials said that donations raised by the crisis group, which is headed by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, might be funneled to this new lending facility for distribution to needy countries. However, they stressed that discussions on this matter remained at a preliminary stage.

Both the IMF and World Bank had signaled earlier this week that they were ready to provide significant economic support to hard-hit countries, endorsing a request made by the Bush administration. But that approval involved the use of existing programs.

The crisis group, with officials representing more than 20 nations, held an organizational session Wednesday at the U.S. Treasury.

The United States had hoped to amass commitments this week for between $13 billion and $15 billion in aid to Turkey, Jordan and Egypt, which have been hard-hit by the United Nations economic sanctions placed on Iraq after its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

But some European nations objected that the figure was too high and that a more realistic amount was $9 billion, with $6 billion of that support coming from oil-rich Mideast nations and $3 billion from the rest of the world.

Following two hours of closed-door discussions at the Treasury, officials reported no resolution of the funding question.

Also left unresolved were objections voiced to including Jordan in the assistance package. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have complained that Jordan was showing reluctance to support the UN trade embargo and therefore should not get aid.

And some nations raised the question of including other especially hard-pressed nations.

Proponents of a longer list pointed to a new World Bank study that identified Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sudan as seriously hurt by the Gulf crisis.

U.S. officials said they would not oppose expanding the list of most-needy nations as long as it did not grow too long.

One Treasury official said that many of the unresolved matters should be cleared up in discussions by lower-level working groups before the full crisis coordinating panel meets again on Oct. 12.

U.S. Firms' Debt Service Burden Grows

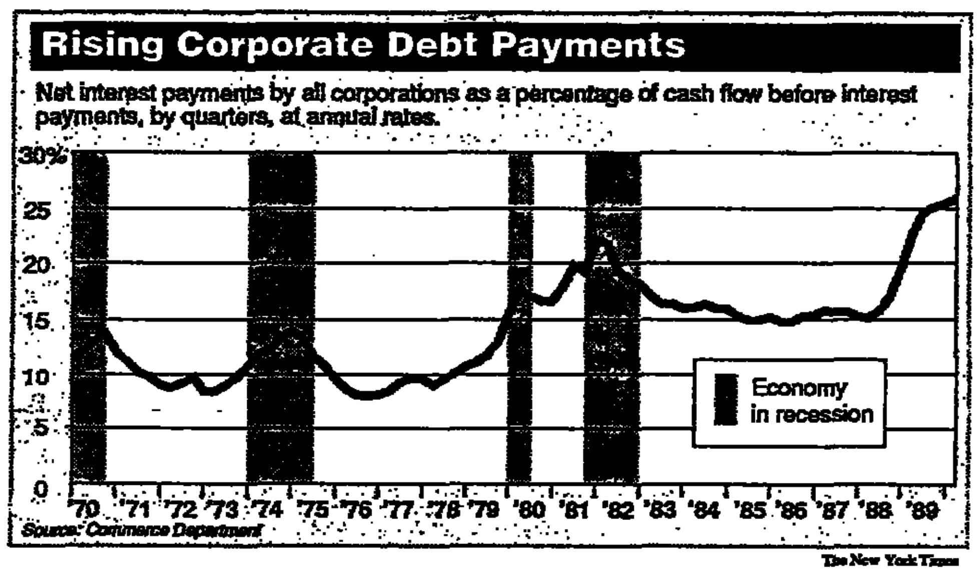
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The margin of financial safety for American corporations, as the United States appears to be entering a recession, has already grown far thinner than in any previous recession as companies are forced to spend a larger proportion of their available cash on debt service.

That fact was one that emerged this week from the government's downward revision of economic growth and corporate profits in the second quarter of this year, before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait sent oil prices spiraling and stock prices plunging.

The Commerce Department's report showed that interest expenses of American corporations in the quarter that ended June 30 were 26 percent of total cash flow before

See DEBT, Page 17



The New York Times

Air Industry's Woes Mean No USAir Dividend

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Typifying the problems facing the whole air industry, USAir Group Inc. has announced that it is suspending indefinitely its 12-cents-a-year common stock dividend and postponing acquisition of 16 new aircraft.

The airline went from a $258.3 million operating profit in the first six months of 1989 to a $100.8 million loss for the same period in 1990 and is facing losses that may be as high as $350 million for the year, according to industry analysts.

With a sluggish economy dampening travel and fuel prices increasing far more quickly than the airlines can recover them through fare increases, the airline industry is taking a beating this year.

The industry is "between a rock and a hard place," said Raymond E. Neidl, a Dillon Read & Co. analyst, who added that the dividend suspension was a prudent way of preserving working capital.

The chairman and president of USAir, Edwin I. Colodny, said that the board voted to suspend the stock dividend "in light of the company's recent financial performance and the poor outlook for the nation's economy and its effect on air travel."

Suspending the common stock dividend will save USAir $5.3 million a year.

However, the airline remains obligated to make $33 million a year in dividend payments to Berkshire Hathaway Inc., which is run by the Omaha investor Warren Buffett and which invested $358 million in USAir in exchange for specially issued preferred stock paying a 9.25 percent dividend.

The company also rescheduled delivery of 16 new Boeing aircraft from 1991 and 1992 to 1993 and 1994.

Earlier this year, USAir delayed taking delivery on 12 Boeing 737 aircraft from 1991 and 1992 to 1995. The airline threw in a sweetener for Boeing in exchange for being allowed to postpone delivery, agreeing to convert 10 existing options for 737s to firm orders, with delivery scheduled for 1994.

■ Alitalia in U.S.

Italy and the United States signed a memorandum Thursday that will allow Italy's flagship airline to land in four additional U.S. cities, the Associated Press reported from Rome. The cities are Miami, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia. In addition, Alitalia will offer year-round service to Boston, instead of just seasonal service.

EC Panel Questions DHL Deal

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Thursday that it was looking into the possibility of unfair competition in connection with plans by the West German airline Lufthansa AG and two Japanese concerns, Japan Airlines Co. and Nissho Iwai Corp., to take a stake in DHL Worldwide Express.

The Commission stressed that it had not officially decided to explore the matter further, but invited "interested third parties" to offer their views within 30 days.

The agreement between DHL, an express courier service headquartered in Brussels, and the other concerns in principle violates EC rules.

But the companies sought an exemption, saying that the market for express courier services is growing by 30 percent a year, guaranteeing continued intense competition.

Under the agreement, Lufthansa and JAL would each take a 5 percent stake in DHL, with the option of boosting their stakes to 25 percent within 18 months. Nissho Iwai, a trading house, would take a 5 per cent stake with the option of increasing it to 7.5.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Sept. 27

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.788	3.3065	1.1275	0.3367	0.1506 *	—	5.425 *	1.3499	1.2812 *	1.5365	1.80 *
Brussels	32.285	60.48	20.5995	6.153	2.7525 *	18.2685	—	24.46	0.2314	27.935	32.300 *
Frankfurt	1.5882	2.934	—	0.2987	0.1336 *	0.8869	4.855 *	1.197	1.135 *	1.3698	1.586 *
London (a)	1.868	—	2.9300	9.8355	2,183.55	3.3045	60.345	2.4478	258.37	2.159	180.25
Madrid	98.19	183.73	62.854	18.711	8.373 *	55.558	2.8473	74.58	71.21 *	84.85	—
Milan	1,172.40	2,196.58	740.43	220.53	—	663.82	36.32	896.63	8.497	1,013.95	11.946
New York (b)	—	1.877 a	1.581	5.2265	1,168.30	1.76	32.165	1.3085	138.08	1.1556	97.245
Paris	5.3465	9.825	3.3482	—	0.4474 *	2.9695	0.1626	4.0882	3.8805 *	4.538	5.2457 *
Tokyo	137.85	257.64	87.97	26.29	0.1176	78.05	4.2744	105.71	—	119.09	1.4082
Toronto	1.1552	2.1699	0.7298	0.2192	0.988 *	0.6501	3.596 *	0.883	0.8374 *	—	1.175 *
Zurich	1.289	2.4457	0.8339	0.2489	0.1114 *	0.7383	4.0493 *	—	0.9482 *	1.1201	1.3315 *
1 ECU	1.2837	0.7018	2.0589	6.9025	1,541.38	2.3215	42.4788	1.7197	181.242	1.5102	129.080
1 SDR	1.3916	0.7430	2.1921	7.3836	1,630.34	2.4800	44.9404	1.8229	191.34	1.6052	136.637

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5855.3	Greek drac.	153.95	Mex. peso	2872.80	S. Afr. rand	2.555
Austral. $	1.2026	Hong Kong $	7.797	N. Zealand $	1.6168	Soviet ruble*	0.5671
Austr. schil.	11.00	Indian rupee	18.148	Norw. krone	6.071	Swed. krona	5.768
Brazil cruz.	80.83	Indo. rupiah	1845.82	Phil. peso	25.49	Taiwan $	26.80
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5865	Port. escudo	139.20	Thai baht	25.25
Danish krone	5.993	Israeli shek.	2.0277	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Turkish lira	2704.98
Egypt. pound	2.7434	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.764	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	3.7185	Malay. ring.	2.7085	S. Kor. won	713.10	Venez. boliv.	48.40

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8607	1.8504	1.8412	Canadian dollar	1.1555	1.1555	1.1555
Japanese yen	138.08	138.10	138.03	Swiss franc	1.3084	1.3085	1.3085
Deutsche mark	1.5863	1.5859	1.5854				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 27

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	7 5/8-7 3/4	14 15/16-15 1/16	9 13/16-9 15/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	9 13/16-9 15/16	9
2 months	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	7 7/8-8	14 15/16-15 1/16	10-10 1/8	8 3/16-8 5/16	10-10 1/8	9 1/8
3 months	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 1/2-8 5/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	14 7/8-15	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	10 1/8-10 1/4	9 1/4
6 months	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 5/8-8 3/4	8 1/4-8 3/8	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	9 3/8
1 year	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 13/16-9 1/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	14 1/2-14 5/8	10 5/16-10 7/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	10 1/2-10 5/8	9 1/2

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Sept. 27

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 1/16	8 3/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.65	7.65
3-month Treasury bills	7.21	7.30
6-month Treasury bills	7.27	7.34
1-year Treasury bills	7.30	7.30
30-year Treasury bond	9.02	9.13
2-month CD's	7.95	8.00
3-month CD's	8.00	8.00
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 9/16	7 9/16
2-month interbank	N.Q.	8 5/16
3-month interbank	8 11/32	8 3/8
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.10	8.10
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.40	8.40
6-month interbank	8.75	8.70
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	14 7/8
3-month interbank	14 31/32	14 15/16
6-month interbank	14 29/32	14 29/32
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Call money	9 3/4	9 3/4
1-month interbank	9 7/8	9 7/8
3-month interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4
6-month interbank	10 1/2	10 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Sept. 27

1 month	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
2 months	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
3 months	8 3/8 - 8 1/2
6 months	8 3/8 - 8 1/2
1 year	8 1/4 - 8 3/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Sept. 27

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.57
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.957

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 27

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	407.05	404.45	+3.40
Luxembourg	404.40	—	+3.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	404.43	404.17	+0.57
Zurich	405.00	404.15	+1.37
London	401.90	403.95	+1.25
New York	—	405.95	—1.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
		A								
37¼	12¾	AAR	.48	2.8	8	357	13 d	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	7¾	ACM n	1.01	12.8	—	388	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
11⅝	8¼	ACMIn	1.26	14.0	—	1002	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	ACM M n	1.01	15.5	—	179	6⅝	6½	6½	—
12½	10	ACMMM	1.50	12.9	—	207	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¼	ACM Sc	1.26	14.4	—	938	9	8¾	8¾	—
9¼	7¼	ACMSp	1.01	13.2	—	977	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
24½	14¾	AL Lab	.16	.8	17	372	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
5¼	1¼	AM Intl			—	704	1⅞	1½	1½	+ ⅛
		AM In pf	2.00	24.6	—	44	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
107¼	39¼	AMR			9	3810	42¾	40¾	41⅛	— ¾
26½	25	ANR pf	2.67	10.5	—	3	25½	25½	25½	
4⅛	2⅛	ARX			9	109	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
73¼	42⅛	ASA	3.00e	6.0	—	879	51⅛	50	50⅛	— 1⅛
45⅛	30⅛	AbtLab s	.84	2.2	18	8015	39⅛	37⅞	38	— ⅛
		C								
7⅞	2½	CF Inco	1.00	42.1	—	223	2⅝d	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
64¾	38	CIGNA	3.04	8.2	5	5714	38⅝d	36½	36⅞	— 1⅛
8⅝	4½	CIGHI	1.08	23.4	—	834	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
24½	14	CML			—	54	14	14	14	—
39⅝	25½	CMS Eng	.40	1.4	7	2576	28	26⅝	28	+ 1⅝
12⅝	2⅝	CMS Enh			—	17	420	2⅝d	2⅛	— ¼
108¾	56½	CNA Fn			8	233	56⅝d	54⅞	55	— 1½
12⅝	9¼	CNAI	1.16	12.4	—	107	9 d	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
84¾	39	CPC	2.00	2.9	15	1564	71¼	68½	69¼	— ¾
34⅝	23½	CPI	.48	1.8	13	256	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	CRI IMI	1.08	16.0	—	251	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
		E								
22⅝	18	Enterav	1.00	5.2	—	4007	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12	Entera			21	667	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
17⅛	6½	EnvSys			14	805	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
18	12	EnvS pf	1.75	13.6	—	18	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
		F								
12½	5¼	FAI In	.32e	4.7	7	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	31¼	FMC			7	2721	33⅝d	28⅞	30½	— 3½
14⅛	9⅝	FMC Gd	.85e	7	17	107	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	26½	FPL Gp	2.36	8.6	10	1748	27⅞	27½	27½	
		I								
35⅞	22¾	INCO	1.00	3.7	5	1768	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ⅝
21	12¾	India	1.10e	7.9	—	200	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
24	21⅝	IndiM pf	2.15	9.4	—	12	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22½	IndiM pf	2.25	9.9	—	12	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	IndiEn	1.34	6.4	10	397	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
		J-K								
7⅝	5⅝	JHM LP	1.17e	17.7	5	78	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
30	14¾	JWP s			13	1068	20	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
15⅝	7	Jackpot	.32b	4.3	14	28	7½	7⅜	7½	

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 1

PrideCos n

NEW LOWS 487

AAR Cp, Ahmanson, AlexAlex, AmIntGr s, Armcolnc pf, Austria, Baldor, BancOne, BankNY, BearStearns, Bowater, BurgKgInv, CIGNA Cp, CSX Cp, CapitHld, ChasMnh 675, Chrysler, Citicp ad pf, ClairesStr, ColonInHiInc, ContlBk, CoreIndust, DallSemicn, DaytonHud, DoverCp, EdisonBros s, Esterline, FedRlty, FstBosSTF, FstFidBc, FstUnREst, FirstFed, FlowerInd, GaloobLw pf, GnDynam, GenRad, GitanoGp, Goodyear, GreyhndD, HallFrk pfB, Hexcel, HomestdFn, Hyperion, Ill Power, Intelogic, JamesRvr pf, JohnsCn, Kellwood, KnightRid, KubotaCp, vlLTV pfB, LatinAmer n, Limited s, MFS Mult, Manuf Han, Maritrans, MassmtlPrt, Maytag, MeadCp, MerillLyn, MitsubBk, MorganPrd, NCH Corp, NatlCity, NtlSemi pf, Newhall s, NIM 340pf, NuvPrminco, OgdenPro, Oneida s, OwensCrng, Pan Am, PhillpsGlo, PioneerEl, PopeTalb, PubS NwMx, Quanex, Reebok, Rohrind, Rymer, ScottPapr, Shawind, SmithCoron, SouNEngTl s, StdPacLP, SunshMn pf, TCW Conv, Teledyne s, Tiffany, TramelCrow, TritonEngy, UJB Fncl, USX Corp, UtdMerMfg, UnvMed s, VMS Mtg n, VishayIntrl, Waxman, WellsFargo, WheibTch, WilmsCo pf, Zero

AdobeRs 240, AirbrnFrt s, Allep Pw, Ametek, ArmWin, AveryInt, BallCp, BancoBilV, BankAmer, Beldo Hem, BroadInc, BusInd, CMS Enhanc, CTS Corp, Centex, ChemBank, Chubb s, Citicp ad pf, Clark Eq, CwE 2pr, ContBk pfA, CrayRsch, DanaCp, DeereCo, DowneySL s, Edwards, FMC Cp, Ferro, FtCapitHld, FstIntrstBcp, FstVaBks, FleetNrstr, FordMotor, GemIICap, GenElct, GaGulf, GoldNugt, GtAtlPac, GrubEllis, HarrisCp, HighInco, HouseIntl, ITT Corp, Indonesia n, ItelCo, Jamesway, K Mart, KemperCp, KnogoCp, LA Gear, LaQuintLP, LeeEnt, LiveEnt, MGM Grnd n, ManutH adj p, MarshMcl, Matsush El, McClatchy, Mellon 100p, Mestek, MonarchCap, MorgnSt, NCNB Cp, NatCnvStr, NtlWstmInst, NewsCorp, NicoletInst, OHM Co, OhEd 912pf, OppenhmCap, PNC Fncl, PanhECp, PhilVanH, PlanFnSv, PortGenCp, PuerR Cem, QuestVolCap, ReichTang, RollinsEnv, StJoePap n, SearsRoeb, ShelbyWill, Sony Corp, SwstAirl s, SterlSoft, SunTrust, TacomaBt n, Tenneco, TimesMirA, Transam Cp, TritonEng pf, UNUM, UnPacCp, US Home, Upjohn, VanDorn, VistaChem, Wean Unit, WestCo, vlWhlPItSt, Xerox 412pf, Zurnind

AMD pf, AlaskaAir, AmExpr, AmScuBcp, AshlOil, Avon Prod, BallyMfg, Bangor, BankTr NY, Benef Cp, BrwngFer, C&S Sovran, CNA Fin, CalFed, CharterSH, ChmBk dpl, CinMilcrn, Citicp pfC, Clorox, ConEd SolA, ContrData, CrossldSv pf, DataGeni, DelVal, EatonCo, Elcor, FedPapBd, Fingrist n, FtCtyBcp, FtIntrst pfB, FstWachov, FleetwEn, GEO Intl, GemII In, GenSignal, GaPacif, Goodrich, GtWnFin, GuardsPr s, HerculesInc, HighIncII, HuffyCp, Intera, JakartaTC n, JapnOTC n, Kaneb pf wi, KemperMuni, KoperProp, LN Hous, LandmkBnc, LeaseffPlst, LoewsCp, Maonetek, ManufH pf, MascoCp, MaunaLoa, McGrawH, MercantStr, MidwyAir, MonarCa pf, MarKnud, NCR Cp, NII pf, NelmMar, NewsCo pf, NestFat, Occident Pet, OmnicomGp, OppenhMS, PacA IncSh, PennCtrl, Pier 1, PlanFn pf, PromusCo n, PutnDvPr, QuickRelly, RepubNY, Ryder, SalomonBro, SecPacCp, Showboat, Southdown, Sovarn D, StoneCont, Synovus, TaiwanFd, Teradyne, Torchmark, Travelers, TucsonEP, USFG Co, UnisysCp, UnitTech, USLIFE Co, Varity pf, WashNatl, WeingRlty, WstPtPep, Whirlpool, Zapata Cp, Zweig

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact: Edipress International BV, P.O. Box 554, NL 2130 AN Hoofddorp, Tel.: [illegible]

Fiat Profits Decrease 12.6%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TURIN — Fiat SpA on Thursday blamed tougher market conditions and rising inflation in Italy for a bigger-than-expected drop in profits in the first half of 1990.

Fiat, Italy's largest private-sector company with interests including automobiles, defense, telecommunications, publishing and financial services, said pretax profits fell 12.6 percent to 2.45 trillion lire ($2.1 billion).

Industry analysts had expected a fall of between 8 and 10 percent.

"The decline," the company said, "is the result of increased competition in the market and falling competitiveness brought about by the unfavorable trend in Italian inflation."

Fiat said the outlook for 1990 was clouded by the Gulf crisis and by political and economic uncertainties at home that could affect demand for the group's products.

Fiat's total car sales over the six months rose slightly to 1.08 million units from 1.04 million units in the same period last year. But its share of the Italian market, which accounts for nearly 70 percent of those sales, slipped to 54.3 percent from 58 percent last year.

The Fiat group, which is owned by the Agnelli family, also cited sharp the losses of its Brazilian subsidiaries for its decrease in earnings.

Fiat's Brazilian units lost more than 300 billion lire in the first half, in part because the Brazilian government's tough economic measures penalized exports.

The company said it still saw consolidated turnover rising 15 percent to 60 trillion lire in 1990, but added that its operating margins would suffer because of various factors, including the Gulf crisis.

Group investments totaled 1.37 trillion lire, little changed from 1.34 trillion lire.

Fiat Auto, the key sector of the group, recorded sales of 15.88 trillion lire, up 3.4 percent from a year earlier.

The company said that its car sales led the European markets with a share of 15 percent.

The industrial vehicles sector posted a 5 percent decline in sales, to 4.09 trillion lire, the company said.

SNIA Bpd, the division of the company that deals with defense, space and fibers, recorded sales of 1.3 trillion lire, up from 1.2 trillion.

Meanwhile, Fiat said the total volume of shares bought under its buy-back program stood at 747 billion lire on Sept. 26, compared with 586 billion at the end of June.

The company has been empowered by shareholders to buy back up to a trillion lire in shares before June 1991. *(Reuters, AP)*

Strategy Chief Of Générale Quits Company

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Société Générale de Belgique SA said Thursday that its strategy director, François Quarre, was quitting to join Groupe Pallas of France.

A company spokesman confirmed a report in a Belgian financial newspaper, Echo de la Bourse, that Mr. Quarre was leaving, but said there were no grounds for the paper's report of rumors that Générale's chief executive officer, Hervé de Carmoy, might follow.

The disclosure came a day before a shareholders meeting to decide the fate of Générale's ailing arms-making unit, Fabrique Nationale Herstal SA.

Olivetti Pretax Profit Fell 41% in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA said Thursday its pretax profit fell 41 percent in the first half, continuing a 3½-year slide. It blamed the decline on a broad squeeze on profits across the computer industry.

Stagnation in the U.S. computer market, a continued slowdown of the European market and growing competition from U.S. and Japanese computer makers all increased pressure on profit margins, the company said.

But Olivetti claimed it fared much better than most of its European and U.S. competitors, and it predicted it would continue to outperform other computer manufacturers for the rest of the year.

The company's pretax profit fell to 60.9 billion lire ($51.8 million) in the first six months of the year from 102.6 billion lire in the same period a year earlier. Operating profit fell 35 percent to 102.1 billion.

Sales rose 5.8 percent to 4.17 trillion lire from 3.94 trillion. If exchange rates had remained unchanged, sales growth would have been a stronger 8.8 percent, the company said. The lira has been one of the stronger currencies in Europe in recent months.

Olivetti's chairman and controlling shareholder, Carlo De Benedetti, said in a letter to shareholders that the lira's strength hurt Olivetti because the bulk of its production costs are in lire while 60 percent of its sales are in foreign currencies.

Despite the earnings drop, Mr. De Benedetti said Olivetti's corporate restructuring and its three-year, 3.8 trillion-lire investment plan were paying off.

"In these circumstances Olivetti has shown a vitality with few comparisons in the worldwide information-technology industry and a profitability that is exceptional for the European sector," he said.

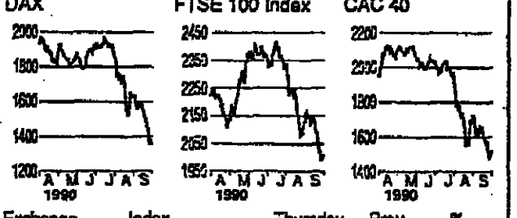
Olivetti said its revenue increase was "markedly higher" than that of other European computer companies, whose sales often shrank. It also compared favorably with its U.S. competitors, whose average sales rose 4 percent at constant dollars, the company said.

Mr. De Benedetti said the company made further gains in market share in the first half of the year, especially in personal computers.

Olivetti held second place in the personal computer market in Europe in the first half, and first place in Italy, he said. The market leader in Europe is International Business Machines Corp.

He said Olivetti would make a determined effort to reduce costs, although he did not specify any planned moves.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.10	93.90	+0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	4997.61	4967.11	+0.61
Frankfurt	DAX	1354.08	1381.99	-2.02
Frankfurt	FAZ	595.44	586.55	+1.52
Helsinki	UNITAS	428.40	425.00	+0.80
London	Financial Times 30	1548.10	1532.60	+1.01
London	FTSE 100	2009.10	2000.00	+0.46
Madrid	General Index	212.04	209.58	+1.17
Milan	MIB	818.60	807.50	+1.36
Paris	CAC 40	1523.95	1499.17	+1.65
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	902.88	824.22	-2.31
Vienna	Stock Index	470.89	470.30	+0.13
Zurich	SBS	523.00	520.50	+0.48

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Valeo Warns Auto Slump To Hit Results

Reuters

PARIS — Valeo SA said Thursday that weakening demand for cars in the fourth quarter could hit its 1990 sales and profits, and lowered its forecast for 1990 sales to 21.5 billion French francs ($4.13 billion).

The French car-parts maker lowered its forecast for the year after reporting that group net profit fell 12.5 percent to 531 million francs from 607 million francs in the first half of the year. Sales rose to 11.65 billion francs from 10.07 billion.

Earlier in the year, Valeo had predicted sales this year of 22 billion francs, compared with 19.5 billion in 1989. Net profits for the year could be affected by the market situation, it added.

In the year so far its profit margin was 4 percent, against 4.6 percent for the first half and 6 percent in 1989's first half.

Valeo is 34 percent owned by Compagnies Européennes Réunies SA, or Cerus, the French holding company of the Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti.

Paribas Net Jumps 31% Despite Higher Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Compagnie Financière de Paribas said Thursday its net profit jumped 31 percent in the first half as a surge in profits on the bank's capital account offset a plunge in income caused by higher interest rates and a rise in banking provisions.

The banking and investment company said net profit rose to 2.49 billion francs ($473 million) or 39.1 francs a share from 1.91 billion or 35.5 francs a share in the first half of 1989.

Paribas said it expected to post higher net profit for the year, although there could be some dilution in earnings per share. The privatized bank earned 3.45 billion francs in 1989, up from 2.65 billion in 1988.

The bank said its first-half results could not be extrapolated for the whole year because they include an abnormally high profit on its capital account.

It said net profit included 2.3 billion francs in capital results and 168 million francs in income. The latter figure represents a big plunge from the first half of 1989, when the income component of earnings was slightly more than 1 billion francs.

Net transfers to reserves rose to 2.3 billion francs in the first half, compared with 1.8 billion in the year-earlier period.

Paribas also said its interest costs rose as a result of growth in its portfolio business.

Gross profit rose 24 percent to 3.55 billion francs from 2.86 billion. The group's banking subsidiaries contributed more than 1 billion francs to gross profit, while portfolio companies contributed 1.4 billion.

(AFP, Reuters)

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, September 26, 1990.

German-Japan Link In Paper Making

Reuters

BERGISCH GLADBACH, West Germany — The West German papermaker Zanders Feinpapiere AG said Thursday it will set up a joint venture with Japan's Kanzaki Paper Manufacturing Co. for the production and marketing of speciality paper, including thermal paper for computer and telefax printers.

The new company, Kanzan Spezialpapiere GmbH, will be based in Düren, West Germany. A unit of Marubeni Corp. will be a third partner.

Ashley to Close 7 Clothing Factories

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Laura Ashley Holdings PLC said Thursday it would close seven factories and cut 1,500 jobs — nearly a fifth of its work force — because the pound's strength made it uneconomical to make many garments in Britain.

The company said it would be left with 6,650 workers and two manufacturing facilities after the cuts, which it also blamed on Britain's high inflation rate.

"If Laura Ashley is to survive in today's highly competitive environment," Chairman Bernard Ashley said, "it is no longer viable to source the current level of garments worldwide from our U.K. factories when products of similar quality can be obtained at a significantly lower cost from other supplies in other countries."

The company said it would maintain enough in-house garment-making capacity to respond to quick changes in demand. It said it would continue to print its own fabrics and wallpaper and operate its own curtain factory.

It said 1,000 job cuts would result from the factory closures, while the other 500 cuts would come from its global retail operations.

Slated for closure by March 1991 are the company's Dublin, Leeswood, Oswestry Apparel, Oswestry Furnishings, Shrewsbury and Llandilloes factories, as well as an apparel unit at Newton. It is also seeking a buyer for its print plant at Helmond in the Netherlands.

The company lost £9.8 million ($18.3 million) in the year ended Jan. 27, dropped its final dividend payment and said it was unlikely to pay a dividend in this year's first half. *(AP, Reuters)*

BANKS: *Loan Portfolios Are Weakest in 15 Years*

(Continued from first finance page)

mortgages that were being paid were more than offset by losses on loans that went bad.

With real estate problems now appearing in the South as well as the Northeast, the general expectation is that the level of bad loans is likely to rise if business activity continues to slow. Typically, many real estate developers manage to hang on for a time, making payments on loans even though their projects are not providing sufficient cash flow, but eventually they are unable to meet their obligations. That is why problem-loan levels usually peak after a recession and why the rise this early has sounded alarms.

Most of the losses being recorded stem from loans for commercial real estate and property development. Losses on single-family mortgage loans remain very low, although that could change if more homeowners cannot meet payments on loans that are larger than their property is now worth.

Over all, the banks followed by Salomon charged off as uncollectible a total of $7.60 out of each $1,000 in loans in 1989. Mr. Hanley expects that to rise to $10.20 this year, a figure that would be higher than in any year since he began compiling the data in 1971.

The real estate problems vary widely, and one disturbing fact is that while the situation seems to be improving in some of the worst-hit areas, including Texas and Oklahoma, Veribanc says levels of nonperforming loans are rising in most other states.

Banks in all six New England states saw the level of such loans at least double in the 12 months through March, and there were also sizable increases in many Middle Atlantic and Southern states.

Bank accounting is both complicated and full of discretion, which is one reason many investors apparently fear that the reality may be worse than the figures indicate. Most bank shares are down well over 50 percent over the last 12 months.

"We've got a mini-panic out there" in the bank stocks, said Mr. Hanley, who thinks that the bottom in such stocks is approaching but is not yet here.

An encouraging fact is that banks are generally better capitalized than they were a decade ago. The Salomon figures indicate that the average large bank had shareholder equity equal to 5.5 percent of assets at the end of last year, compared with 4.5 percent in 1973, before a recession began.

In 1979, before higher oil prices helped set off a small 1980 recession and a more severe downturn in 1981 and 1982, the equity ratio was 4.2 percent.

Chase's Cutback Plan Sets Pace for Industry

Reuters

NEW YORK — Pressure is mounting for other U.S. banks to follow Chase Manhattan Corp.'s recent lead and lift reserves, cut dividends and slash staff, according to analysts.

Citicorp, a big real estate and leveraged buyout lender that on Wednesday announced plans to lay off 100 to 450 workers in its leveraged buyout division, is expected to have to lay off 5,000 to 8,000 workers. Many analysts say its reserves for these and Third World loans are too low.

"Obviously they have to do layoffs. Citicorp is two times the size of Chase and should be doing twice as much. They have the same problems as Chase, it is just a question of level," said Stephen Berman, an analyst at County Natwest USA.

But a Citicorp spokesman says the bank's reserves are adequate and will be increased at the same pace as in the first half of 1990, when about $350 million was added to reserves. The spokesman said he expected no dividend cuts or major layoffs.

Nonetheless some Citicorp executives see cuts at the bank. "There will be surprises at Citicorp — asset sales, layoffs," said one executive.

Added a Citicorp senior vice president, "Citicorp is talking about laying off 8,000 people."

Chase said last week it would cut 5,000 jobs for an annual savings of $300 million. It will also lift reserves by $650 million, cut its dividend almost in half, and lose $625 million in the quarter.

Other banks, facing rising credit problems, are more likely to add to reserves at the large, but not loss producing, levels of the last two quarters, analysts said.

"Continental Banking Corp. and Bank of New York Co. are both likely to have dismaying quarters like the last two," one analyst said. Continental declined to comment.

A spokesman for Bank of New York said that additions to reserves will continue to be "sizable" this quarter.

Bankers Trust New York Corp. and J.P. Morgan & Co. both have strong reserves and do not have the credit problems of many of the other big banks, analysts said.

DEBT: *Interest Costs Climbing*

(Continued from first finance page)

interest expenses, up from 25.5 percent in the first quarter.

Just two years earlier, when profits were booming and companies were adding more and more debt through leveraged buyouts and recapitalizations intended to pacify shareholders, that figure stood at just 15.1 percent.

The rapid rise since then has pushed the figure past the previous record of 22.2 percent, set during the 1981-82 recession. The figure typically shoots up during the early phase of a recession, as corporate profits fall.

In 1982, that effect was partly offset by a deceleration in interest payments brought on by lower interest rates. But this year, interest rates are much lower than they were when the last recession began, so even if interest rates do fall, the impact will be less noticeable.

Many economists say corporate profits are poised to fall further. "The key point is that pressure from oil prices will depress corporate profits across the board," said Lawrence Kudlow, the chief economist of Bear, Stearns & Co. "Although companies are going to try, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to pass those costs along to belt-tightening consumers."

The Commerce Department's corporate cash flow figures provide dramatic evidence of why more and more companies have been slicing dividends this year, and are one reason why stock prices have come under severe pressure.

During the first eight months of 1990, 247 companies chose to reduce or eliminate their dividends, 101 more than in the same period of 1989, and the highest for such a period since 1982.

By the government's calculations, overall corporate cash flow, excluding inventory profits, peaked in the final three months of 1988 at an annual rate of $445.6 billion. It has dropped for six consecutive quarters, to $400.6 billion at the end of the second quarter, a decline of 10.1 percent. The cash flow figures are after the payment of dividends to shareholders.

For many companies, such a prolonged squeeze on cash is a new experience. In the 1981-82 recession, for example, the deepest decline in cash flow over any six-quarter period was just 3.8 percent.

One reaction to the cash flow problem has been a sharp reduction in borrowing by both companies and consumers. The optimistic view is that this will help to minimize the damage done by a recession.

The pessimistic view is that it is already too late, and that debt defaults will intensify and prolong the pain of an economic downturn.

— FLOYD NORRIS

BUILD: *Nowhere to Go but Up*

(Continued from first finance page)

there, riding a three-year boom, already has more than enough to do.

The industry association said that the reservoir of construction workers in West Germany was "almost completely" employed even though some 40,000 East German workers had moved West and found jobs as well.

Dresdner Bank AG projected that the West German industry would top all other sectors this year with growth of 6.5 percent, and pricing is so competitive that the Bundesbank has singled it out as a danger spot for budding inflation.

East German construction officials voice despair about the results of city planning policies that had always been based on filling production quotas by ignoring the needs of existing buildings and mass-producing cheap buildings as fast as possible.

Such a skewed policy produced good statistics but left a city like Leipzig with monstrosities such as the high-rise conclave of Grünau, west of the city, where 100,000 people were arbitrarily resettled two decades ago from aging neighborhoods elsewhere.

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited

Notice to the holders of the Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") evidencing Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of US 1 cent each ("Shares") of Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited (the "Company")

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the BDRs that Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited ("the Depositary") has received notice from the Company that the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at Capital House Building, Bath Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands on Friday, 19th October, 1990 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:-

1. To receive and consider the Accounts and Balance Sheet and Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the year ended 31st May, 1990.
2. To declare a final dividend of US$0.2280 per Participating Redeemable Preference Share to be payable as from Tuesday, 23rd October, 1990.
3. To re-appoint Messrs. Price Waterhouse as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.
4. As Special Business, to consider and if thought fit, pass the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:-
"That, for a period ending on the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, the Company be and is hereby authorised to make equity or other investments in any company in which any of M. M. Halpern, J. L. Katz and A. Schechter have invested or propose to invest, provided that the aggregate amount of such investments made by the said Directors in any one company does not exceed 5% of the aggregate amount of the Company's investment in such company, and provided that such investment by the Company does not exceed $10,000,000 and the said Directors shall not be obliged to account to the Company for any profit derived therefrom. Such authority shall allow and enable the Company to agree to make any such investment during the said period notwithstanding that the investment itself shall not be made until after the expiry of the said period."
5. To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

BDR holders have the right to attend and speak at the Annual General Meeting but not themselves to vote thereat. BDR holders may however instruct the Depositary as to the exercise on their behalf of the voting rights attributable to the shares evidenced by the BDRs which they hold.

Instructions as to voting must be given either to the Depositary or to a Paying Agent, Cedel or Euroclear (a "Paying Agent") in writing not later than Tuesday, 16th October, 1990 and must be accompanied by the BDR in respect of the Shares for which such instructions are given. The Depositary or relevant Paying Agent must be satisfied that such BDR is held in a blocked account to its order until after Friday, 19th October, 1990. Voting instruction forms may be obtained from any Paying Agent.

On deposit of a BDR with or to the order of a Paying Agent the holder thereof may obtain a receipt which will enable him to attend and speak at the Annual General Meeting.

BDRs deposited with or to the order of a Paying Agent will not be released until the first to occur of (A) the conclusion of the above-mentioned meeting or any adjournment thereof or (B) the surrender to the Paying Agent, not less than 48 hours before the time for which such meeting or any adjournment thereof is convened, of the receipt issued by the Paying Agent in respect of each such deposited BDR which is to be released or the BDR or BDRs ceasing with its agreement to be held to its order. The Paying Agent shall promptly give notice to the Depositary of such surrender or release.

Copies of the Company's Annual Report may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below and Euroclear and Cedel.

Depositary and Principal Paying Agent
Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited,
Albert House, PO Box 92, South Esplanade,
St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Paying Agents
Bankers Trust Luxembourg S.A.,
14 Boulevard Roosevelt,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Bockenheimer Landerstrasse 51-53,
D 6000 Frankfurt-am-Main 1, West Germany

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company,
Edinburgh Tower, 43rd Floor,
15 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
14 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France

St. Peter Port, Guernsey
Dated 28th September, 1990

by: Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited
Depositary

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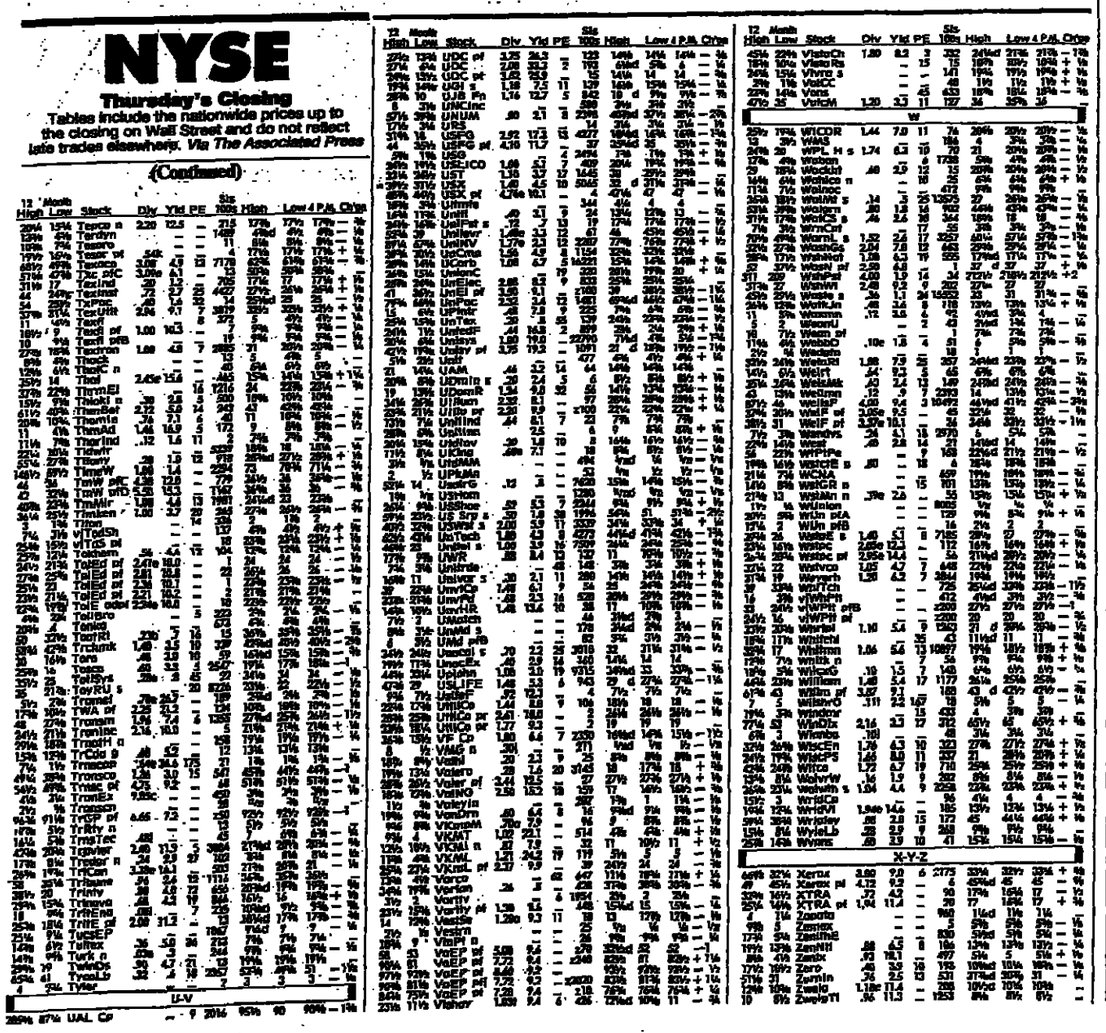
NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



MARKET DIARY

Stocks Close Lower As Gulf Fears Rise

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices fell to their lowest level in more than 17 months Thursday in erratic trading on the New York Stock Exchange as investors unloaded blue chips as the price of oil surged amid worries of escalated hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 25.99 points Wednesday, tumbled 32.17 points, or slightly more than 1.3 percent, to close at 2,427.48 — its lowest level since May 11, 1989.

Since the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the Dow Jones Average of 30 selective blue-chip issues has tumbled 437.12 points, or about 6.6 percent of its value.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 2.16 to 165.36, a new low, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index tumbled 4.09 to 300.97 — its lowest level of the year. The price of an NYSE common share dropped 38 cents.

Declines pulverized advances 4 to 1. Volume totaled 182.6 million shares, well above the 155.5 million shares changing hands on Wednesday.

Market watchers said stocks plummeted as the price of crude oil surged on global markets and tensions grew in the oil-rich Middle East.

On the trading floor, Citicorp, which fell 1 Wednesday, was the most active, slipping another ¾ to 13¾. The company's Citibank announced plans to lay off 100 workers and transfer hundreds of others in cost-saving measures.

General Electric was the second most active, tumbling 3⅜ to 51⅝. Boeing Co. followed, falling 1¼ to 39⅝.

Prices closed sharply lower in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index fell 4.63 to close at 305.43.

Dollar Loses Ground In 'Confused' Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mostly lower on Thursday in what traders termed "confused" trading, with the U.S. currency buffeted by rumors and finally weighed down by comments from the Swiss National Bank.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar finished at 1.561 Deutsche marks, down from Wednesday's finish of 1.565 DM. It ended at 138.00 yen, up from 136.85 yen.

The dollar rose in the morning on rumors that the U.S. had initiated hostilities against Iraq, traders said. In reality, the U.S. Navy boarded and then released an Iraqi tanker in the Red Sea after firing shots across the tanker's bow.

"With the Gulf situation, no one wants to be short dollars," said Jack Griffin, a corporate dealer for Banque Indosuez in New York.

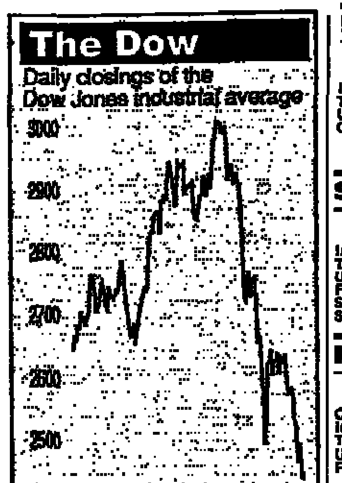
But shortly after midday it was reported that the Swiss National Bank believes the scope for easier interest rates offered by the Swiss franc's recent strength has been used up. Earlier, rumors had spread that the central bank would come out in favor of lower rates, traders said.

The actual news sent the dollar careening lower against the franc and mark. The dollar closed at 1.2935 Swiss francs, down from Wednesday's finish of 1.3019 francs.

The pound ended at $1.877, up slightly from $1.8725 on Wednesday. The French franc was down, closing at $5.2245 against Wednesday's close of $$5.2375.

In earlier European trading, the dollar closed at 1.5693 DM, up from a previous close of 1.5665 DM, and up at 138.48 yen compared with Wednesday's finish of 137.16.

Via Associated Press Sept. 27



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Citicorp	42449	14¼	12¾	13¾	—¾
GenEl	32578	54⅝	50⅝	51⅝	—3⅜
Boeing s	25462	41	38⅝	39⅝	—1¼
Unisys	22813	7⅛	4⅞	5⅝	—1⅜
SecPac	21825	20⅞	19	19⅝	—1⅛
CitiBk	21212	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	—⅜
MCA	20592	57⅞	56⅛	57½	—1⅛
BnkAm	20188	20¼	18⅞	19¼	—¾
CdnPc g	19958	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	
PhilMr	19577	45½	43½	44⅝	—½
Chase	18789	11¼	10⅜	11	—⅛
OcciPet	18544	20⅛	18⅞	19⅝	—⅜
PepsiC s	17984	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
IBM	16891	106⅝	102⅜	104⅝	—1
NCNB	16484	20¼	17⅞	20⅛	—3⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hillhav n	8878	1½	1⅜	1½	
PW Nk perf	8806	11	10	10⅝	+⅜
DK Nk wt	7137	21⅞	20⅛	21⅛	+⅜
SNk 193wt	6979	21	19⅝	20⅝	+⅜
SolPhb n	5749	4⅝	3⅝	4	
EchoBy	4325	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
EksNk wt	3956	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	+⅜
FruitL	3374	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
Kirby	3018	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
WDigitl	2798	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
A-ge sc	2515	6⅛	5	5⅛	—1
SFT 393pwf	2496	5	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
SFT 393pwf	2485	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+⅛
MagmC	2322	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
PallCp	2279	28⅝	27⅛	28	—⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	390	421
Declined	1183	1119
Unchanged	426	454
Total Issues	1999	1994
New Highs	1	2
New Lows	407	309

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	143	161
Declined	444	397
Unchanged	229	217
Total Issues	816	775
New Highs	10	8
New Lows	119	106

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	561	654
Declined	1,484	1,255
Unchanged	2,197	2,336
Total Issues	4,242	4,245

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2481.93	2492.33	2396.29	2427.48	— 32.17
Trans	850.04	858.91	818.79	828.03	— 18.49
Util	200.05	200.89	197.37	198.49	— 1.13
Comp	867.40	872.42	840.22	849.81	— 12.89

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	362.77	353.13	355.10	—4.89
Transp.	228.39	212.67	213.23	—4.61
Utilities	132.38	130.32	131.37	+0.06
Finance	20.78	19.57	19.88	—0.75
SP 500	307.47	299.10	300.97	—4.09
SP 100	292.38	284.28	286.54	—3.85

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	168.84	164.62	165.36	—2.16
Industrials	209.92	205.85	206.36	—2.85
Transp.	132.37	129.14	129.14	—2.41
Utilities	83.88	83.00	83.46	—0.84
Finance	110.11	106.81	107.38	—2.92

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	341.19	—8.84	364.43	378.68
Industrials	364.08	—10.9	390.09	403.96
Finance	338.52	—7.28	363.44	383.04
Insurance	399.91	—14.2	431.87	444.47
Utilities	402.01	—7.18	484.34	501.34
Banks	249.97	—3.75	269.37	286.23
Transp.	386.17	—3.13	397.45	414.07

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
310.49	304.88	305.43	—4.63

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	88.78	+0.01
10 Utilities	90.15	+0.09
10 Industrials	87.26	—0.07

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	182,490,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	187,437,100
Amex 4 p.m. volume	16,780,000
Amex prev. cons. close	16,103,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	153,277,400
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	118,712,000
NYSE volume up	26,980,110
NYSE volume down	137,718,450
Amex volume up	5,995,000
Amex volume down	7,801,675
NASDAQ volume up	17,846,111
NASDAQ volume down	112,580,800

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 26	379,917	532,483	52,401
Sept. 25	379,050	584,881	19,814
Sept. 24	334,103	710,163	106,384
Sept. 21	466,348	596,543	79,123
Sept. 20	365,651	503,954	57,198

*Included in the sales figures

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.87	0.86
Coffee, lb	0.87	0.87
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.412	1.412
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.45
Silver, troy oz	4.795	4.795
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	117.00	117.00
Tin, lb	3.8883	3.8455
Zinc, lb	0.7032	0.7032

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Currency Options

Sept. 27

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts—Last Oct	Nov	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	77	r	r	r	r	r	0.23
82.76	80	r	r	r	0.10	r	r
82.76	83	r	1.15	r	r	1.62	r
82.76	84	0.31	r	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	175	r	r	r	0.10	r	
187.82	182½	r	r	r	r	2.55	r
187.82	185	r	r	4.60	1.50	r	5.00
187.82	187½	1.85	r	r	2.80	r	r
187.82	190	1.00	r	2.25	r	r	r
187.82	192½	0.53	r	r	r	r	
187.82	200	r	0.40	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	84½	1.57	r	r	r	r	r
86.58	85	1.51	r	r	r	r	r
86.58	85½	r	r	0.21	r	r	
86.58	86	r	r	r	0.27	r	1.12
86.58	86½	r	r	r	0.55	1.05	r
86.58	87	0.20	r	r	r	r	
86.58	88	r	r	0.23	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	85	r	r	r	r	r	0.55
86.58	86½	r	r	0.67	r	0.97	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	59	r	r	r	r	r	0.17
64.09	60	r	r	r	r	0.16	r
64.09	61	r	r	r	r	r	0.45
64.09	62	r	r	r	0.15	r	r
64.09	62½	r	r	r	0.17	r	r
64.09	63	r	1.60	r	0.30	0.82	r
64.09	63½	0.92	r	1.42	r	r	1.35
64.09	64	0.54	r	1.28	r	r	r
64.09	64½	0.48	0.82	r	r	r	r
64.09	65	0.31	r	r	r	r	r
64.09	65½	r	r	0.71	r	r	r
64.09	68	r	r	0.30	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	64	r	r	8.85	r	r	r
72.28	66	r	r	r	r	r	0.08
72.28	69	r	r	r	0.07	r	0.31
72.28	70	2.24	r	r	0.15	0.47	0.60
72.28	70½	r	r	r	0.22	r	r
72.28	71	r	r	r	0.30	0.70	r
72.28	72	r	r	1.58	r	1.15	r
72.28	72½	0.73	r	r	0.83	r	r
72.28	73	0.48	r	1.10	r	r	1.86
72.28	73½	0.33	r	r	r	r	r
72.28	74	0.23	0.60	0.78	r	r	r
72.28	75	0.11	0.40	r	r	r	r
72.28	76	r	0.24	0.36	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	74	r	r	4.05	r	0.66	r
77.36	75	r	r	r	0.25	r	1.25
77.36	76	r	r	r	0.50	r	r
77.36	76½	r	r	1.79	r	r	r
77.36	77	1.16	r	1.60	1.13	r	r
77.36	77½	0.46	r	r	r	r	r
77.36	78	0.69	r	r	r	r	r
77.36	79	0.30	0.64	r	2.06	r	r
77.36	80	0.19	r	r	r	r	r
77.36	81	0.10	s	r	r	s	r
77.36	82	0.07	r	r	r	r	r
77.36	83	0.05	r	0.31	r	r	r
77.36	84	0.03	r	0.31	r	r	
62,500 Ecus-cents per unit.							
ECU	130	r	3.15	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 18,163 — 273,846
Total put vol. 13,474 — 289,427
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
US Air				
USUAL				
Amer Cap Corp Bond	M	.05	10-15	9-28
Amer Cap Govt Secs	M	.07½	10-15	9-28
Amer Cap Hi Yld Inv	M	.07¼	10-15	9-28
Amer Cap Muni Bd	M	.10¾	10-15	9-28
Brooklyn Union Gas	Q	.46	11-1	10-9
Common Sens Gwth	Q	.06¾	10-15	9-28
Common Sense Bd	M	.06¼	10-31	10-31
Community Bancorp	Q	.05	11-15	10-10
EQK Green Acres	Q	.33	2-15	12-28
Federal Mogul	Q	.23	12-10	11-21
Glatfelter (PH) Co	Q	.30	11-1	10-12
Great Bay Bankshrs	Q	.15	10-22	10-8
Multibank Financial	Q	.30	10-19	10-9
Natl Penn Bncshs	Q	.29	11-16	10-31
Ocean Drill & Explor	Q	.07½	11-1	10-15
Pto Rican Cement	Q	.28	11-13	10-12
Rochester Com Svg	Q	.14	10-25	10-10
Sanderson Farms	Q	.07½	10-22	10-9
Strawbridge & Clo A	Q	.27½	11-1	10-8
TCA Cable TV	Q	.06	10-30	10-16
TCW Convert Secs	Q	.21	1-11	12-28
WPL Holdings Inc	Q	.43½	11-15	10-31

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual

Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 27

Strike Price	Calls-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Puts-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
270	19	22¾	—	—	2⅝	5⅛	7⅝	—
275	16½	—	—	—	3⅝	7⅛	9⅛	—
280	11⅞	15⅝	18⅝	—	5	8⅝	11⅛	13
285	7⅞	11⅝	14⅝	—	6⅝	10⅛	13½	—
290	5⅛	9	13	20½	9⅛	13	15⅛	17½
295	3⅝	6⅝	9⅝	—	12⅝	15⅝	18⅛	—
300	1⅝	4⅝	8	16½	16	19	21⅝	—
305	1	3⅛	5⅞	—	20	23⅛	26⅛	—
310	⅛	2	4⅝	—	25	26	28	27
315	⅜	1⅛	3⅝	—	29½	30½	38⅛	—
320	¼	⅜	2⅜	—	30½	35	32	35
325	⅛	⅛	1½	—	37½	37	—	—
330	⅛	¼	⅝	—	45	42	—	—
335	⅛	⅛	⅜	—	51	—	51⅛	—
340	⅛	⅛	⅜	—	55	55	58⅛	—
345	⅛	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—
350	—	—	⅛	—	65	—	—	—
355	⅛	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 151,076; total open int. 394,195
Puts: total vol. 184,379; total open int. 349,489

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	245.00	246.00	246.00	240.00	246.00	246.20
Dec	236.80	255.00	250.00	234.00	237.00	258.00
Mar	235.60	235.80	236.80	232.80	236.00	236.40
May	235.20	235.80	236.00	236.00	236.80	237.80
Aug	234.60	237.20	237.00	237.00	236.80	237.40
Oct	236.40	237.80	237.00	237.00	236.80	237.40
Dec	238.00	240.00	N.T.	N.T.	230.00	239.00
Volume: 3,835 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	720	725	727	719	715	727
Dec	755	756	759	743	749	750
Mar	787	788	792	777	785	786
May	809	810	811	801	806	807
Jul	830	831	831	825	826	827
Sep	850	851	851	846	846	847
Dec	876	878	876	870	873	874
Volume: 2,324 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	574	577	579	572	574	576
Nov	594	595	601	593	598	599
Jan	611	612	617	610	614	615
Mar	607	608	615	606	611	612
May	619	621	623	620	624	625
Jul	632	634	638	635	633	634
Sep	646	650	652	652	648	651
Volume: 1,707 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Oct	337.50	338.00	340.00	317.00	330.00	330.50
Nov	330.50	—	332.00	313.00	322.00	322.50
Dec	320.50	324.00	326.00	308.50	315.00	316.00
Jan	—	—	313.50	308.00	—	305.00
Feb	294.00	305.00	291.00	287.50	—	291.00
Mar	—	—	285.00	283.00	276.25	—
Apl	264.00	265.00	265.00	264.00	261.00	—
May	261.00	262.00	N.T.	N.T.	252.00	—
Jun	—	—	N.T.	N.T.	256.00	266.00
Volume: 10,565 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Dec	1,620	1,608	1,614	1,622	—6
Mar	1,630	1,617	1,415	1,425	—8
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,428	1,435	—16
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,466	1,485	—10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,435	1,465	—10

Est. vol.: 534 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,954 lots. Open interest: 9,533.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2075.00	2080.00	2005.00	2010.00
Forward	1945.00	1950.00	1895.00	1898.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1547.00	1549.00	1499.00	1501.00
Forward	1482.00	1483.00	1457.00	1458.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	431.00	433.00	423.00	425.00
Forward	441.00	443.00	437.00	438.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10350.00	10450.00	10550.00	10650.00
Forward	10050.00	10075.00	10150.00	10200.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6120.00	6130.00	5990.00	5995.00
Forward	6215.00	6220.00	6105.00	6110.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1410.00	1415.00	1410.00	1412.00
Forward	1390.00	1392.00	1383.00	1385.00

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

FDIC Raises Insurance Premium

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. raised the insurance premium for commercial banks by more than 60 percent Thursday in a move aimed at bolstering its deteriorating insurance fund.

Starting next year, the rate will be 19.5 cents per $100 of deposits, up from 12 cents this year. It is the maximum increase allowed by law.

The five-member board heard a financial report showing that losses to the fund from bank failures were heavier than expected in the first half of this year. The fund decreased from $13.2 billion at the end of 1989 to $11.4 billion at the end of June, a 14 percent drop. Losses for the year would be closer to $3 billion rather than the $2 billion predicted.

Pickens to Pay Back $2.3 Million

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission sued the Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens and one of his concerns on Thursday for allegedly selling stock in a mining company after his announced plans to acquire it drove up the share price.

Without admitting or denying wrongdoing, Mr. Pickens and Mesa Limited Partnership, of which the Dallas millionaire is the general partner, agreed to settle the civil action and Mesa agreed to pay back $2.3 million in alleged illegal profits.

The SEC's civil complaint, filed at federal court in Texas, charged Pickens and Mesa with alleged securities law violations involving the sale of securities of Homestake Mining Inc., a San Francisco gold mining company.

Sentence on Milken is Postponed

NEW YORK (UPI) — A federal judge said Thursday she would delay sentencing fallen junk bond king Michael Milken to give attorneys an opportunity to present arguments about crimes Mr. Milken has not admitted.

At the center of the dispute is the government's presentencing memo, which accuses Mr. Milken of a web of crimes beyond the six felonies he has admitted.

Mr. Milken, the former head of high-risk, high-yield bonds at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., pleaded guilty to six charges in April, avoiding the toughest charges in his 98-count indictment. He faces a maximum possible sentence of 28 years in prison.

Bank of Boston Cuts 1,500 Jobs

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bank of Boston Corp. said Thursday it will cut its quarterly dividend to 10 cents from 31 cents, eliminate at least 1,500 jobs, and report a loss for the third quarter of $200 to $250 million.

It said the decisions on jobs and the dividend were taken because of continuing deteriorating real estate problems and economic conditions.

The bank said it has started an expense management program aimed at trimming annualized noninterest expense by at least $100 million from its second quarter 1990 level, a goal to be achieved by the third quarter 1991.

Sara Lee To Buy Spanish Company

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Sara Lee Corp. said Thursday it had agreed in principle to acquire Sans SA, the largest manufacturer and marketer of men's and women's underwear in Spain.

Sans, based in suburban Barcelona, is a privately held firm that markets branded underwear in Europe under the Abanderado, Princesa, Olimpic and Ocean brands.

Bear to Vote Against Corroon Move

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bear Stearns & Co. said Thursday it intends to use the Corroon & Black Corp. shares it owns to vote against Corroon's proposed stock swap merger with the London-based insurance broker Willis Faber PLC.

The company also said it intends to seek appraisal rights for its shares in light of Corroon's rejection of Aon Corp.'s recent $40 per share bid.

OIL: *United States Signals Allies to Ready Strategic Oil Reserves for Use*

(Continued from page 1)

was no shortage of oil in world oil markets and that "it is wrong to think it is possible to keep prices artificially low through state measures."

Nevertheless, the U.S. move has placed pressure on West Germany and Japan, the two other countries with enormous oil stockpiles, to come up with suggestions on how to tackle the price rises. Together with the United States, the three countries hold nearly a billion barrels of oil in government reserves.

Simon Blakey, a former official of the agency and an analyst with Cambridge Energy Research Associates in Paris, said that this was the first time the agency met with an option to use its oil reserves, which were built up mainly after the second oil shock following the Iranian revolution in 1979. In the past, the agency could fight higher prices only by urging consumers to cut down on energy use.

The meeting coincides with increasing evidence that many OPEC oil exporters have not been able to increase their oil production enough to make up for the shortfall of oil exports from Kuwait and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have not been able to produce more than an additional 2.5 million barrels a day, compared with expectations in oil markets for extra output of about 3 million barrels, Arab oil industry executives said. Venezuela has increased output by another 500,000 barrels a day. The UN embargo on Iraq and Kuwait removed supplies estimated at more than 4 million barrels a day.

Some analysts suggested that by dipping into its reserves, the United States was signaling its allies that it foresaw further serious shortages of oil in the autumn and winter because of the strong likelihood of war with Iraq and rising seasonal demand for oil.

West Germany and Japan have indicated the greatest reluctance to resort to the use of strategic oil stocks except in extreme conditions such as the outbreak of war.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 27

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	32.10	32.10
ACF Holding	31	31.80
Aegon	111	110.50
Ahold	122.30	124
Akzo	87.40	88.10
AMEV	46.70	46.70
A'Dam Rubber	4.15	4.30
Amro Bank	N.Q.	61.90
Bols	169.30	168
Buhrmann Tett	51.40	50.70
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	78.80	78.80
CSM	77	76.30
DAF	23.80	24
DSM	85.10	86.10
Elsevier	72.40	72.60
Fokker	32.90	32.80
Gist-Brocades	23.40	23.10
Heineken	117.20	117
Hoogovens	53.30	53.30
Hunter Douglas	56.60	56
IHC Caland	54	54.70
Inter Mueller	69	69
KLM	23.60	22.90
KNP	38.70	38.70
Nat Neder	51.90	51.80
Nedlloyd	46.90	47.60
NMB Postbank	39.10	39.30
Oce Grinten	39.70	40.50
Pakhoed	187.50	186
Philips	21.80	21.60
Robeco	83.50	84.70
Rodamco	60.20	60
Rolinco	78.80	80.20
Rorento	59	58.90
Royal Dutch	137.50	138.90
Unilever	136.80	136.50
Van Ommeren	37.30	37.70
VMF Stork	42.40	42.10
VNU	80.60	80
Wessanen	57.60	57.20
Wolters/Kluwer	47	47

CBS Gen'l trend index : 94.10
Previous : 93.90

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7800	7600
Arbed	3230	3135
Barco	1565	1555
Bekaert	7730	7750
Cockerill	149	147
Cobepa	4720	4730
Delhaize	5420	5490
EBES	3850	3885
GB-Inno-BM	1216	1202
GBL	3210	3245
Gevaert	7150	7100
Hoboken	12600	12600
Intercom	1817.5	1782.5
Kredietbank	3190	3255
Petrofina	10100	10000
Royal Belge	4490	4610
Soc Gen Banque	4410	4420
Soc Gen Belgique	2095	2110
Sofina	10600	10700
Solvay	9450	9350
Tractebel	3380	3350
UCB	16900	16875
Unerg Ps	2245	2220

Current Stock Index : 4997.41
Previous : 4967.11

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	206	203
Allianz Hold	2050	2118
Altana	450	440
Asko	858	856
BASF	199.20	204.10
Bayer	200.20	208
Bay. Hypo bank	300	303
Bay Vereinsbk	315	320
BBC	460	605
BHF Bank	382	370
BMW	384	397
Commerzbank	225	229
Continental	275.50	274
Daimler Benz	581.50	596
Degussa	326	332
Dt Babcock	134	128
Deutsche Bank	588	601
Douglas	730	711.50
Dresdner Bank	345	354
Feldmuehle	507	508
Harpener	470	465
Henkel	542.50	543
Hochtief	1040	1035
Hoechst	194.50	200.50
Hoesch	207	205
Holzmann	1100	1080
Horten	175	170
IWKA	270	277
Kali Salz	151	154
Karstadt	567	574
Kaufhof	500	500
KHD	145	144
Kloeckner Werke	120	116.40
Krupp Stahl	215	220
Linde	723	725
Lufthansa	107.50	108.50
MAN	339	324
Mannesmann	226	229.50
Metallgesell	452	440.50
Muench Rueck	2180	2070
Nixdorf	230.50	236.50
PKI	520	520
Porsche	770	881
Preussag	282	284.50
PWA	208	205.50
RWE	348	363
Rheinmetall	285	295
Schering	576	587
SEL	279.50	271
Siemens	527.50	535
Thyssen	182	189.80
Varta	280.50	288
Veba	295.50	299
VEW	203.50	202.50
Viag	314	325
Volkswagen	374.50	378.50
Wella	635	635

DAX Index : 1334.66
Previous : 1361.27
FAZ Index : 495.44
Previous : 504.55

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	78	65
Enso-Gutzeit	23	23
K.O.P.	29	27
Kymmene	59	54
Nokia	59	57
Pohjola	130	130
Stockmann	144	152
United Papers	N.Q.	140
Wartsila	N.Q.	330

Unitas Index : 428.40
Previous : 425.80

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	12.90	12.80
Cathay Pacific	7.10	7
Cavendish Int'l	3.58	3.55
Cheung Kong	10.60	10.50
China Light Pwr	13.10	13.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	8.05	8
Hang Lung Dev	4.98	4.90
Hang Seng Bank	19.30	19.30
Henderson Land	7.45	7.45
HK Air Eng.	14.10	14.20
HK China Gas	8.95	9
HK Electric	8.25	8.50
HK Land	7.35	7.40
HK Realty Trust	4.30	4.20
HK Shang Bank	4.88	4.88
HK Shang Htls	3.70	3.90
HK Telecomm	5.55	5.65
HK Ferry	3.58	3.58
Hutch Whampoa	10.10	10
Hysan Dev	1.15	1.15
Jardine Math.	28.40	28.70
Jardine Str Hld	14.80	14.80
Kowloon Motor	5.40	5.50
Mandarin Orient	4.25	4.30
Miramar Hotel	5.35	5.35
New World Dev	8	8.10
SHK Props	12.90	12.70
Stelux	2.50	2.53
Swire Pac A	14.30	14.50
Tai Cheung Prps	3.35	3.30
TVE	0.94	0.95
Wharf Hold	7.40	7.40
Wing On Co	6.25	6.15
Winsor Ind.	6.85	6.85
World Int'l	3.70	3.70

Hang Seng Index : 2767.95
Previous : 2770.74

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	13.25	13.25
Altech	70	70
Anglo Amer	99.50	100
Barlows	33	31.25
Blyvoor	14.50	14
Buffels	62	62
GFSA	71	70.25
Harmony	37.50	37
Highveld Steel	13.25	12.80
Kloof	37.85	37.50
Nedbank Grp	10.70	10.70
Rusplat	68.50	69.50
SA Brews	37.75	36.75
St Helena	37.50	37.50
Sasol	14.65	14.40
Welkom	25.25	25.25
Western Deep	143	138.50

Composite Stock Index : 2794
Previous : 2776

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.32	4.34
Anglo Am Gld	45.31	42.06
AA Corp	14.22	13.98
Asda-MFI Gp	1.12	1.11
Ass Brit Foods	4.09	4.03
Barclays	3.11	3.08
Bass	9.35	9.48
B.A.T.	5.33	5.25
Blue Circle	1.94	1.89
BOC Group	4.52	4.45
Boots	2.86	2.75
Bowater	4.18	4.22
BAe	5.46	5.46
BAA	3.70	3.68
Brit Airways	1.47	1.47
British Gas	2.08	2.07
BP	3.49	3.53
British Steel	1.15	1.19
Brit Telecom	2.63	2.58
BTR	3.17	3.12
Burmah Oil	4.77	4.82
Cable Wire	4.01	3.96
Cadbury Sch	3.13	3.10
Charter Cons	3.57	3.57
Comm Union	4.17	4.15
Cookson	0.80	0.82
Courtaulds	2.91	2.80
Dalgety	3.55	3.46
De Beers	9.42	9.10
Dixons	1.22	1.18
Driefontein	6.72	6.62
Eurotunnel	3.88	3.80
Fisons	3.57	3.57
Gen Acc F	4.35	4.30
GEC	1.81	1.80
GKN	3	3
Glaxo	7.49	7.43
Grand Met	3.36	3.30
Gt Univ Stores	13.38	13.38
GRE	1.73	1.69
Guinness	6.78	6.78
Hanson Tr	1.91	1.93
Hawker Sidd	4.12	3.97
ICI	8.38	8.20
Kingfisher	3.32	3.26
Land Sec	4.42	4.41
Legal Gen Grp	3.62	3.56
Lloyds Bank	2.42	2.43
Lonrho	2.15	2.10
Lucas Ind	1.17	1.15
Marks Sp	2.16	2.14
Maxwell	1.51	1.51
MB Group	1.45	1.36
Midland Bk	1.99	2
NatWest	2.33	2.28
Pearson Grp	6.53	6.48
P and O	4.70	4.68
Pilkington	1.45	1.47
Prudential	1.98	1.96
Racal Elec	1.39	1.42
Randfontein	2.57	2.81
Rank Org	5.20	5.28
Reed Int'l	3.38	3.52
Reuters	7.43	7.32
Rolls Royce	1.73	1.75
Royal Dutch	41.56	42.25
RTZ	4.10	4.10
Saatchi	0.28	0.29
Sainsbury	2.93	2.97
Sears Holds	0.85	0.85
Shell	4.50	4.55
Skbeec	5.31	5.29
STC	2.42	2.37
Std Chart Bk	2.49	2.58
Storehouse	1.23	1.24
Sun Alliance	2.76	2.69
Tate and Lyle	2.38	2.37
Tesco	2.21	2.20
Thorn EMI	5.95	6
T.I. Group	3.83	3.75
Trafalgar Hse	1.91	1.87
THF	2.27	2.18
Ultramar	3.39	3.42
Unilever	6.11	6.02
Utd Biscuits	3.20	3.17
Vickers	1.93	1.93
War Loan 3½	31.31	31.53
Wellcome	4.84	4.78
Woolworth	N.Q.	—

F.T. 30 Index : 1553.90
Previous : 1534.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2009.10
Previous : 2008.80

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2775	2495
Banco Central	4285	4200
Bco. Santander	3720	3775
Banesto	2700	2780
CEPSA	1610	1480
Dragados	2160	2115
Iberduero	570	553
Telefonica	803	800

S.E. General Index : 272.84
Previous : 269.58

Milan	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4750	4670
Bastogi	220	232
Ciga hotels	3740	3800
CIR	3025	3030
Cred Ital	2280	2240
Enimont	1185	1143
Eridania	8230	8250
Ferruzzi Fin.	2162	2151
Ferruzzi Agr.	1752	1725
Fiat SPA	6245	6150
Generali	35350	35250
IFI	17000	16750
Italcem	19800	19980
Italgas	2670	2701
Italmobiliare	17650	17300
Mediobanca	15070	14850
Montedison	1208	1200
Olivetti	3900	3770
Pirelli	1670	1660
RAS	19750	19750
Rinascente	6275	6284
Saipem	1701	1745
SIP	1235	1250
SME	3951	3850
Snia	1500	1465
Standa	28850	28800
Stet	2170	2119
Toro Assi Risp	22430	22330

a: x 100.
MIB Current Index : 818.68
Previous : 807.60

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23½	23½
Bank Montreal	24⅞	25⅛
Bell Canada	35½	35⅜
Bombardier A	15⅝	15⅝
Bombardier B	15¼	15
Cambior	14½	14½
Cascades	3.70	3.70
Dominion Text A	8⅝	9¼
Donohue	10⅜	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	15¼	15⅝
Memotec	8	8⅜
Natl Bk Canada	7⅝	7⅜
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	14⅝	14⅝
Provigo	9	9
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	13½
Quebecor A	N.Q.	11¼
Quebecor B	10¼	10⅛
Videotron	9⅝	10

Industrials Index : 1254.89
Previous : 1240.55

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	690	685
Air Liquide	607	595
Avions Dassault	441	453
Bancaire (Cie)	347	343
BIC	620	625
Bongrain	2320	2300
Bouygues	397	387
BSN-GD	727	724
Carrefour	3165	3080
Cerus	170.50	168.10
C.G.E.	483.90	470
Chargeurs	788	780
Club Med	398	408
Dumez	396	403
Elf-Aquitaine	272	274
Europe 1	965	965
Gen. Eaux	2050	1995
Hachette	180.10	178
Havas	449	426.50
Imetal	224	230
Lafarge Coppee	338.60	325.20
Legrand	3250	3310
Oreal (L')	452	443
L.V.M.H.	3195	3110
Matra	210.90	213
Merlin Gerin	480	464
Michelin B	61	60.80
Moulinex	75.50	73.60
Occidentale	580	591
Paribas	457	449
Pernod-Ricard	1026	1010
Perrier	1184	1099
Peugeot	522	515
Printemps (Au)	475	487
Radiotechnique	367	348
Raff. St. Louis	1158	1101
Redoute (La)	2680	2450
Roussel Uclaf	1715	1710
Saint Gobain	347.30	332.40
Sanofi	738	718
S.E.B.	1048	1060
Skis Rossignol	898	965
Ste Generale A	398	395.60
Suez	278.50	274.90
Telemecanique	4009	3860
Thomson-CSF	100.80	99.70
Total	701	687
Valeo	308.80	319

CAC 40 Index : 1523.95
Previous : 1499.37

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	18.30	18
Bradesco	1.35	1.39
Brahma	6.85	6.80
Paranapanema	1.09	1.12
Petrobras	129	130
Vale Rio Doce	29.20	30
Varig	10.60	10.50

Bovespa Index : 22232
Previous : 22420

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	2.46	2.53
DBS	8.80	8.90
Fraser Neave	6.45	6.40
Genting	7.80	8
Harrisons Plant	1.30	1.28
Haw Par	2.14	2.18
Hume	2.90	2.90
Inchcape	3.94	3.96
Keppel	5.20	5.15
KL Kepong	2.45	N.Q.
Lum Chang	0.95	0.97
Malayan Banks	6.15	6.25
OCBC	6.80	6.75
OUB	3.86	3.84
OUE	5.05	5.00
Sembawang	3.92	3.98
Shangri-la	5.80	5.85
Sime Darby	2.36	2.39
SIA	10.30	10.20
S'pore Land	5.45	5.25
S'pore Press	7.60	7.70
Sing Steamship	2.28	2.24
Straits Trading	2.49	2.46
UOB	4.98	5.05
United Overseas	1.28	1.27

Straits Times Ind. : 1107.05
Previous : 1104.24

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	270	273
Alfa Laval	165	165
Asea	525	530
Astra -A	427	439
Atlas Copco	192	205
Electrolux B	160	163
Ericsson	171	194
Esselte-A	185	190
Handelsbanken	101	111
Pharmacia-A	N.Q.	—
Norsk Hydro	N.Q.	235.50
Saab-Scania	195	205
Sandvik	240	245
SCA-A	98	[illegible]
S-E. Banken	60	63.50
Skandia F	129	131
Skanska	340	355
SKF	95	94
Stora	250	255
Trelleborg B	116	116
Volvo	292	301

Affaersvaerlden : 902.88
Previous : 924.22

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.98	4
BHP	10.45	10.75
Boral	3.86	3.82
Bougainville	1	1.03
Coles Myer	7.36	7.24
Comalco	4.05	4.09
CRA	10.25	10.25
CSR	4.64	4.65
Dunlop	4.45	4.42
Elders IXL	1.38	1.28
ICI Australia	3.75	3.75
Magellan	1.95	1.95
MIM	2.17	2.10
Nat Aust Bank	5.70	5.70
News Corp	7.70	8.20
N Broken Hill	2.11	2.12
Poseidon	2	2
QCT Resources	1.22	1.25
Santos	5.14	5.22
TNT	1.84	1.82
Western Mining	4.68	4.62
Westpac Banking	4.04	4.03
Woodside	3.28	3.37

All ordinaries Index : 1393.60
Previous : 1385.90

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	496	526
Asahi Chemical	718	710
Asahi Glass	1050	1060
Bank of Tokyo	950	978
Bridgestone	1030	1070
Canon	1390	1390
Casio	996	999
C.Itoh	507	522
Dai Nippon Print	1320	1280
Daiwa House	1640	1630
Daiwa Securities	935	935
Fanuc	4700	4800
Fuji Bank	1670	1700
Fuji Photo	3410	3580
Fujitsu	1070	1060
Hitachi	1170	1150
Hitachi Cable	869	880
Honda	1320	1340
Ito Yokado	3260	3140
Japan Air Lines	1020	1040
Kajima	1270	1240
Kansai Power	2200	2250
Kawasaki Steel	401	420
Kirin Brewery	1350	1380
Komatsu	945	940
Kubota	616	639
Kyocera	5810	5800
Matsu Elec Inds	1580	1560
Matsu Elec Wks	1430	1410
Mitsubishi Bk	1550	1570
Mitsubishi Kasei	500	520
Mitsubishi Elec	703	690
Mitsubishi Hev	674	681
Mitsubishi Corp	1200	1180
Mitsui and Co	665	675
Mitsukoshi	1160	1190
Mitsumi	1280	1340
NEC	1370	1380
NGK Insulators	1030	1060
Nikko Securities	777	760
Nippon Kogaku	990	1000
Nippon Oil	900	940
Nippon Steel	408	410
Nippon Yusen	530	533
Nissan	725	762
Nomura Sec	1440	1380
NTT (SF)	7297	7316
Olympus Optical	1030	1030
Pioneer	3850	3850
Ricoh	785	790
Sanyo Elec	680	671
Sharp	1210	1270
Shimazu	740	771
Shinetsu Chem	1180	1250
Sony	5700	5850
Sumitomo Bk	1600	1580
Sumitomo Chem	438	450
Sumi Marine	669	670
Sumitomo Metal	415	412
Taisei Corp	876	890
Taisho Marine	675	690
Takeda Chem	1420	1410
TDK	4880	4900
Teijin	521	530
Tokyo Marine	946	980
Tokyo Elec Pw	2900	2970
Toppan Printing	1260	1290
Toray Ind.	591	600
Toshiba	778	800
Toyota	1800	1770
Yamaichi Sec	800	820

Nikkei 225 : 21772
Previous : 22251
Topix Index : 1620
Previous : 1651

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	14⅛	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	7⅝	7⅝
Air Canada	8	7⅝
Alberta Energy	19⅛	19½
Am Barrick Res	26⅝	26⅛
BCE	35⅝	35⅝
BCED	0⅝	0⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	11⅞	11⅞
BC Gas	15	15
BC Phone	19⅛	19⅝
BP Canada	20⅝	21
Bramalea	6	6⅛
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	5⅝	5⅛
Campeau	0.95	0.90
CIBC	22	22⅛
Canadian Pacific	17⅝	17⅝
Can Packers	9⅞	9⅛
Can Tire A	19⅝	19⅝
Cantor	21	22
Cara	15⅝	15½
CCL Ind B	7⅞	8
Cineplex	3½	3.80
Cominco	22⅞	23⅛
Conwest Expl A	14	N.Q.
Corona A	6⅝	6⅝
Denison Mn B	1.17	N.Q.
Dickenson Mn A	4.85	5
Dofasco	16⅜	17⅛
Dylex A	2⅝	2⅝
Echo Bay Mines	15⅝	15⅛
Equity Silver A	1.16	1.20
FCA Intl	9⅛	9
Fed Ind A	9⅝	N.Q.
Fletcher Chall A	14	13⅝
FPI	4	4⅛
GoldCorp	4⅝	4.70
Gulf Cda Res	16½	17
Hees Intl	15⅝	15⅞
Hemlo Gld Mines	11⅛	11⅛
Hollinger	10⅜	N.Q.
Horsham	9⅝	9⅝
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	31	31⅛
Inco	N.Q.	31⅝
Interhome	48⅛	48
Jannock	13	13⅜
Labatt	19⅛	20
Loblaw Co	17	17
Mackenzie	5⅝	6
Magna Intl A	3.85	3
Maritime	17	17¼
Mark Res	11⅞	12
MacLean Hunt X	8⅛	8⅝
Molson A	29⅝	30⅜
Noma Ind A	5	5
Noranda	N.Q.	14½
Noranda Forest	8⅛	8⅛
Norcen Energy	27⅛	27⅝
Nova Corp	7½	7⅝
Oshawa	27⅛	27⅝
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅝
Placer Dome	N.Q.	20⅛
Poco Petroleum	8⅛	8⅛
PWA Corp	8½	8⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	9⅛	9
Renaissance	16⅛	16⅝
Rogers B	6⅛	6⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	N.Q.	20⅛
Royal TrustCo	10⅛	10⅝
Sceptre Res	4.45	4.55
Scott's Hosp	12⅜	N.Q.
Seagram	85⅝	84⅝
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	39⅛	39⅝
Sherritt Gordon	7	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	6⅝	6⅝
Southam	17⅛	17⅝
Spar Aerospace	8⅝	8⅝
Steico A	N.Q.	13½
Teck B	24⅛	24⅛
Thomson News	N.Q.	14⅛
Toronto Domn	N.Q.	15⅛
Torstar B	23⅝	24
Transalta Util	N.Q.	11⅛
TransCda Pipe	15⅛	15⅛
Triton Finl A	15⅛	14⅛
Trimac	7⅛	7½
Trizec A	12½	13⅛
Turbo Resources	0.36	0.35
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	N.Q.	1.30

TSE 300 Index : 3142.40
Previous : 3166.10

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	960	900
Alusuisse	980	980
Leu Holdings	1530	1580
Brown Boveri	4020	3940
Ciba Geigy	2430	2430
CS Holding	1835	1800
Elektrow	3100	3110
Fischer	1320	1330
Interdiscount	3750	3270
Jacobs Suchard	6400	6560
Jelmoli	1600	1610
Landis Gyr	1150	1120
Moevenpick	4830	5000
Nestle	7110	7070
Oerlikon-B	670	680
Pargesa Hld	1050	1040
Roche Holding B	3300	3310
Safra Republic	57	56
Sandoz	1610	1555
Schindler	4900	5000
Sulzer	432	421
Surveillance	4100	4150
Swissair	650	640
SBC	290	290
Swiss Reinsur	448	440
Swiss Volksbank	1190	1190
Union Bank	2800	2770
Winterthur	3370	3370
Zurich Ins	1640	1670

SBS Index : 522.80
Previous : 520.50

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 27

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.80	2.67¾	Dec	2.78	2.78½	2.76¼	2.77½	+.01
3.85	2.82½	Mar	2.91½	2.92½	2.90	2.92	+.01½
3.73	2.91	May	2.99½	2.99¾	2.97¾	2.98¾	+.01
3.43	2.96½	Jul	3.04½	3.04½	3.03½	3.04	+.01
3.26	3.02	Sep				3.08½	+.01½
3.17	3.13	Dec				3.17	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,391					
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,232 up 1,050							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.96½	2.21½	Dec	2.28¼	2.28¾	2.27¼	2.27½	—.00¾
3.03½	2.30¾	Mar	2.37¾	2.38¼	2.36¾	2.37¼	—.00½
3.06½	2.37½	May	2.43	2.44	2.42¾	2.43	—.00¾
3.08¼	2.42	Jul	2.47	2.47¾	2.46	2.46½	—.00½
2.87½	2.41¼	Sep	2.45½	2.45	2.43¾	2.44¼	+.01
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.44½	2.46¾	2.44½	2.46	+.01¼
2.53	2.50	Mar				2.52	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,036					
Prev. Day Open Int.207,307 off 1,145							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.15½	6.22	6.15	6.19¼	+.03¾
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.30½	6.36¼	6.29½	6.33¾	+.03¾
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.42½	6.49½	6.42	6.46¼	+.04
7.11	6.14½	May	6.51¼	6.58½	6.51	6.55½	+.04¼
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.59½	6.65½	6.58½	6.63¼	+.05
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.57	6.60¼	6.54½	6.58	+.04
6.54	6.29	Sep				6.34	+.01
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.25	6.28½	6.22	6.26	+.01¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,050					
Prev. Day Open Int.100,184 up 691							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
200.00	168.00	Oct	176.50	178.00	175.80	177.20	+.70
205.50	170.50	Dec	182.00	183.90	181.60	183.30	+1.50
204.00	171.50	Jan	184.20	185.80	183.50	185.40	+1.80
212.00	174.50	Mar	187.00	188.70	186.50	188.40	+1.70
208.80	175.80	May	189.70	190.20	188.30	189.50	+1.50
209.80	177.50	Jul	190.50	191.00	189.50	190.70	+.70
193.00	176.50	Aug	190.00	191.00	190.00	190.00	+1.00
193.50	175.50	Sep	189.50	190.00	189.00	189.00	+.30
189.00	184.00	Oct	189.00	188.50	187.50	187.50	—.30
189.80	182.00	Dec	187.00	187.70	187.00	187.70	—.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,129					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,450 off 464							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.54	19.65	Oct	23.47	23.57	23.32	23.38	—.08
25.55	19.75	Dec	23.77	23.84	23.63	23.72	—.03
25.55	19.81	Jan	24.02	24.05	23.90	23.99	—.01
25.61	19.82	Mar	24.35	24.35	24.20	24.31	+.04
25.55	20.15	May	24.50	24.60	24.50	24.54	+.07
25.40	21.05	Jul	24.55	24.65	24.50	24.65	+.10
25.50	24.15	Aug	24.35	24.55	24.35	24.50	+.10
25.10	23.85	Sep	24.10	24.30	24.10	24.30	+.20
24.90	23.76	Oct	23.85	23.85	23.85	23.98	+.20
24.00	23.40	Dec	23.50	23.60	23.50	23.60	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,361					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,716 up 96							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.72	68.30	Oct	78.70	79.17	78.45	79.00	+.53
78.12	71.00	Dec	76.00	76.38	75.87	76.25	+.55
77.80	72.50	Feb	74.30	74.70	74.25	74.68	+.48
78.05	74.15	Apr	75.17	75.47	75.15	75.55	+.28
75.45	72.52	Jun	72.80	73.15	72.80	73.10	+.30
73.80	71.05	Aug	71.45	71.80	71.40	71.75	+.30
72.60	71.02	Oct	71.50	71.60	71.60	71.60	+.08
Est. Sales 14,643		Prev. Sales 18,338					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,735 off 1,217							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
89.75	78.00	Sep	89.22	89.37	89.22	89.35	+.18
88.38	78.20	Oct	86.25	87.00	86.25	86.90	+.73
88.10	79.08	Nov	85.75	86.35	85.65	86.15	+.50
87.15	79.75	Jan	84.80	85.10	84.75	84.95	+.08
85.60	80.90	Mar	83.45	83.35	83.35	83.35	—.05
84.85	81.20	Apr	82.60	82.80	82.55	82.60	+.13
83.50	80.20	May	81.90	81.90	81.60	81.65	—.05
Est. Sales 2,024		Prev. Sales 1,869					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,533 off 63							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
55.80	40.80	Oct	53.55	54.40	53.35	53.85	—.22
55.45	44.25	Dec	51.75	52.40	51.45	51.80	—.35
52.95	45.25	Feb	49.35	49.85	49.20	49.27	—.48
48.85	43.40	Apr	46.40	46.85	46.37	46.42	—.48
51.85	47.70	Jun	50.05	50.35	49.70	49.80	—.48
51.00	48.20	Jul	50.00	50.35	49.85	50.00	—.35
49.50	46.30	Aug	48.80	48.85	48.40	48.70	—.25
44.50	42.90	Oct	44.25	44.25	44.05	44.30	+.13
Est. Sales 8,276		Prev. Sales 7,834					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,540 off 478							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.65	48.87	Feb	56.20	58.15	56.05	57.37	+1.17
62.95	49.20	Mar	56.25	58.05	56.15	57.42	+1.20
63.00	49.50	May	57.30	58.80	57.10	57.70	+.55
59.00	50.75	Jul	57.50	58.70	57.18	57.70	+.55
57.15	51.60	Aug	54.70	54.50	55.70	56.50	+1.50
Est. Sales 4,137		Prev. Sales 2,636					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,724 off 72							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	81.00	Dec	94.85	95.50	94.00	94.58	+.15
116.75	91.25	Mar	97.40	98.40	97.25	97.65	+.35
120.00	91.25	May	99.40	100.25	99.50	99.80	+.30
111.50	92.75	Jul	101.70	102.05	101.50	102.00	+.45
113.50	97.80	Sep	103.90	104.00	103.90	103.93	+.40
116.00	.42	Dec	106.75	106.75	106.40	105.50	—1.00
Est. Sales 4,757		Prev. Sales 2,872					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,844 off 227							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
16.13	9.78	Oct	10.65	10.82	10.43	10.52	—.30
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.53	10.58	10.46	10.54	—.04
16.05	9.80	May	10.50	10.56	10.47	10.53	—.07
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.49	10.57	10.48	10.55	—.05
14.40	.72	Oct	10.52	10.61	10.52	10.59	—.07
Est. Sales 31,268		Prev. Sales 21,388					
Prev. Day Open Int.104,342 up 369							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1558	965	Dec	1265	1318	1260	1307	+33
1581	687	Mar	1308	1336	1307	1347	+32
1572	1000	May	1343	1375	1340	1378	+32
1590	1040	Jul				1410	+32
1515	1264	Sep	1430	1430	1430	1441	+32
1525	1325	Dec				1474	+32
Est. Sales 4,531		Prev. Sales 2,594					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,047 off 233							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
199.50	124.00	Nov	136.70	136.90	135.60	136.70	
191.00	125.00	Jan	132.40	132.70	131.95	132.25	—.05
198.50	129.75	Mar	132.50	133.25	132.10	132.40	
190.00	131.00	May	132.50	132.50	132.50	132.40	+.30
180.00	131.50	Jul	132.50	132.50	132.50	132.40	+.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 259					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,566 off 134							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
136.00	94.50	Oct	126.20	128.00	126.20	127.55	+1.65
127.80	94.50	Nov	123.70	123.70	123.70	123.60	+2.40
131.20	91.50	Dec	119.20	120.80	119.10	119.85	+2.25
126.40	94.00	Jan				117.55	+1.95
115.50	99.50	Feb				115.80	+1.35
122.80	92.30	Mar	113.90	114.25	113.00	113.55	+1.35
115.50	91.80	Apr				112.10	+1.00
117.80	97.80	May	111.20	111.20	110.20	110.40	+1.00
108.20	102.30	Jun				109.25	+.40
113.50	94.50	Jul				107.90	+.58
		Aug				106.40	+.35
110.50	95.50	Sep				105.35	+.35
108.50	94.50	Dec	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.35	+.35
		Jan				101.35	+.35
103.45	96.00	Mar				100.40	+.35
		May				99.10	+.35
		Jul				98.40	+.35
Est.Sales 7,100		Prev.Sales 11,245		Prev.Day Open Int. 32,458		Chg. +680	
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Oct				87.00	
		Nov				87.00	
80.00	75.00	Dec				87.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				87.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				87.00	
75.00	75.00	May				87.00	
75.00		Jul				87.00	
		Sep				87.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				87.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				87.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				87.00	
		May				87.00	
		Jul				87.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
524.0	480.5	Oct	477.5	477.5	477.5	477.1	—2.7
		Nov				480.6	—2.8
742.0	478.5	Dec	484.0	488.0	483.0	484.5	—2.8
650.0	490.5	Jan				487.8	—2.8
640.0	489.0	Mar	495.0	498.0	494.0	495.3	—2.9
647.0	498.5	May	502.0	504.0	502.0	502.8	—3.0
667.5	505.5	Jul	511.0	511.0	509.5	510.0	—3.0
672.0	512.5	Sep				517.8	—3.0
622.5	525.0	Dec	527.0	530.0	527.0	528.9	—3.0
596.0	546.0	Jan				532.1	—3.0
613.0	527.5	Mar				540.6	—3.0
580.0	549.5	May				548.7	—3.0
577.0	552.0	Jul				557.0	—3.0
Est. Sales 16,000		Prev. Sales 28,900					
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,964 off 415							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
508.50	440.00	Oct	434.00	440.00	435.50	437.30	—10.70
551.00	448.00	Jan	444.50	446.50	442.00	442.80	—11.90
554.50	457.00	Apr	446.00	451.50	446.50	449.80	—11.60
528.50	465.00	Jul	456.00	456.80	456.00	454.70	—11.60
513.00	470.00	Oct				460.20	—11.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,838					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,287 up 340							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
149.50	100.00	Sep	103.00	103.00	102.50	102.20	—1.95
147.00	98.50	Dec	98.50	98.50	95.00	97.20	—2.45
142.00	101.25	Mar	99.10	100.00	98.00	98.00	—2.45
128.25	103.00	Jun	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.20	—2.45
114.50	109.00	Dec				103.00	—1.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 306					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,002 off 30							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
472.00	352.50	Oct	400.50	406.30	400.00	405.00	—2.80
		Nov				408.00	—2.80
455.50	357.00	Dec	406.60	412.50	406.50	410.80	—2.80
457.50	342.00	Feb	412.00	417.00	411.00	415.40	—2.80
460.00	366.20	Apr	411.40	420.50	416.50	419.70	—3.10
446.20	372.00	Jun	421.30	423.00	421.30	424.30	—2.10
448.00	375.00	Aug				428.60	—2.10
476.00	385.00	Oct				432.50	—2.20
483.00	385.50	Dec	436.00	438.00	436.00	438.40	—2.20
454.50	392.00	Feb				442.60	—2.10
446.00	398.50	Apr				448.50	—2.00
467.00	424.00	Jun	455.50	455.50	455.50	453.80	—1.90
Est. Sales 58,000		Prev. Sales 64,383					
Prev. Day Open Int.117,319 up 2,892							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.29	91.41	Dec	93.02	93.20	93.01	93.19	+.22
93.28	91.66	Mar	93.12	93.35	93.12	93.34	+.27
93.06	91.52	Jun	92.98	93.20	93.07	93.22	+.25
92.97	91.60	Sep				92.97	+.04
92.65	92.24	Dec				92.65	
Est. Sales 18,657		Prev. Sales 10,523					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,475 up 1,834							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
97-31	92-29	Dec	93-16	94-2	93-16	94-1	+18
97-25	92-22	Mar	93-11	93-22	93-10	93-23	+17
93-28	93-18	Jun				93-16	+17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,840					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,404 up 574							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-24	88	Dec	88-6	88-16	87-22	88-15	+28
99-12	79-21	Mar	87-18	88-4	87-10	88-2	+28
99-4	83-18	Jun	87-12	87-21	87-2	87-21	+27
99-5	85-29	Sep	87	87-9	86-22	87-9	+26
98-20	85-17	Dec	86-24	86-31	86-12	86-31	+26
98-13	85-14	Mar	86-6	86-21	86-6	86-21	+25
97-19	85-3	Jun				86-12	+25
97-12	87-14	Sep				86-3	+24
86-13	85-6	Dec				85-27	+24
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales241,469					
Prev. Day Open Int.301,211 up 1,276							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-21	85-14	Dec	86-28	87-4	86-18	86-26	+9
89-29	85	Mar				85-19	+9
89-17	84-26	Jun				85-3	+9
89-6	84-7	Sep				84-17	+9
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,292					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,020 up 259							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.48	89.85	Dec	91.84	91.91	91.79	91.90	+.13
92.35	89.96	Mar	91.88	91.97	91.80	91.95	+.16
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.75	91.84	91.71	91.83	+.17
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.51	91.59	91.48	91.59	+.15
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.23	91.30	91.21	91.31	+.13
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.18	91.25	91.17	91.25	+.12
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.09	91.14	91.07	91.15	+.11
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.02	91.07	91.00	91.08	+.11
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.88	90.90	90.86	90.86	+.11
91.45	90.38	Mar	90.84	90.87	90.84	90.91	+.11
91.51	90.33	Jun	90.75	90.82	90.75	90.82	+.11
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.67	90.71	90.68	90.75	+.11
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.58	90.63	90.57	90.65	+.11
91.00	90.24	Mar	90.58	90.61	90.57	90.63	+.11
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.49	90.55	90.49	90.57	+.11
90.59	90.42	Sep	90.46	90.49	90.47	90.53	+.11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales118,125					
Prev. Day Open Int.637,421 off 822							

Currencies

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9220	1.6230	Dec	1.8470	1.8550	1.8380	1.8544	+114
1.8950	1.6610	Mar	1.8176	1.8288	1.8120	1.8270	+108
1.8300	1.7460	Jun	1.7900	1.7900	1.7900	1.8040	+106
Est. Sales 15,215		Prev. Sales 15,039					
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,974 up 1,783							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8734	.8058	Dec	.8572	.8592	.8560	.8577	
.8645	.7990	Mar	.8502	.8505	.8485	.8495	—32
.8574	.7995	Jun	.8438	.8438	.8425	.8419	—32
.8500	.7985	Sep				.8351	—37
.8395	.8258	Dec	.8320	.8339	.8320	.8287	—49
Est. Sales 5,504		Prev. Sales 4,611					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,714 up 499							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6480	.5769	Dec	.6376	.6414	.6353	.6409	+26
.6474	.5820	Mar	.6365	.6376	.6349	.6399	+27
.6442	.6220	Jun	.6360	.6390	.6360	.6389	+29
		Sep				.6379	+31
		Dec				.6371	+31
Est. Sales 35,054		Prev. Sales 29,713					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,369 up 4,335							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007384	.006290	Dec	.007243	.007250	.007216	.007228	—46
.007376	.006315	Mar	.007225	.007235	.007212	.007229	—48
.007356	.006645	Jun	.007205	.007205	.007205	.007217	—72
Est. Sales 39,145		Prev. Sales 21,438					
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,469 up 795							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7645	.7760	.7620	.7747	+70
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7649	.7750	.7640	.7745	+70
.7930	.7045	Jun	.7690	.7690	.7620	.7742	+69
.7820	.6916	Sep				.7732	+69
Est. Sales 31,625		Prev. Sales 30,948					
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,241 up 543							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
203.70	183.90	Nov	187.40	187.60	184.30	185.20	—2.20
205.50	186.30	Jan	192.70	192.70	190.20	191.00	—1.80
206.10	191.00	Mar	196.80	196.00	195.00	196.00	—.70
204.70	194.50	May	199.00	199.00	198.30	198.70	—.90
Est. Sales 466		Prev. Sales 500					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,942 up 15							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.05	.38	Oct	73.50	73.70	73.11	73.47	—.23
77.00	62.80	Dec	72.34	72.49	71.95	72.34	+.06
77.78	63.82	Mar	73.50	73.60	73.10	73.47	+.07
77.40	64.40	May	73.95	74.05	73.45	74.00	+.10
78.38	65.67	Jul	74.20	74.20	73.90	74.05	—.02
72.85	67.70	Oct	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.40	—.30
69.10	66.40	Dec	67.85	67.85	67.60	67.72	—.13
		Mar				68.75	
Est. Sales 4,000		Prev. Sales 4,835					
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,433 off 658							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
107.25	50.05	Oct	100.50	105.25	100.50	104.50	+1.53
104.90	51.15	Nov	101.90	106.10	101.70	105.30	+1.58
105.79	52.37	Dec	102.80	106.70	102.50	106.10	+1.33
104.78	52.95	Jan	101.90	105.20	101.00	104.60	+1.34
99.25	52.60	Feb	96.00	100.20	96.00	100.00	+1.89
94.80	50.70	Mar	93.00	94.80	93.00	94.45	+1.34
89.50	49.30	Apr	88.30	89.75	88.30	89.75	+1.39
84.75	48.40	May	84.00	87.00	84.80	84.50	+1.64
83.18	48.00	Jun	82.00	84.50	82.00	84.50	+2.14
82.58	48.55	Jul	82.70	83.30	82.70	83.30	+2.14
83.00	52.45	Aug	82.90	82.90	82.90	82.90	+1.24
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,421					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,963 up 1,999							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
39.20	17.30	Nov	37.80	40.10	37.67	39.65	+.98
37.45	17.80	Dec	36.30	38.45	36.25	38.10	+.97
35.88	17.87	Jan	34.80	36.75	34.75	36.50	+.96
34.55	18.15	Feb	33.40	35.25	33.35	35.25	+1.11
33.25	18.40	Mar	32.25	34.00	32.00	34.00	+1.14
31.80	18.03	Apr	30.90	32.85	30.80	32.60	+.94
30.80	18.03	May	30.08	31.60	30.08	31.50	+.89
29.88	16.65	Jun	28.80	30.60	28.80	30.50	+.86
28.80	17.08	Jul	29.00	29.50	29.00	29.45	+.41
28.30	18.70	Aug	28.30	29.15	28.30	29.00	+.81
27.78	19.19	Sep	27.44	28.20	27.44	28.10	+.48
27.28	19.40	Oct	27.00	27.78	27.00	27.75	+.50
26.95	19.10	Nov	26.95	27.35	26.85	27.31	+.36
27.00	19.45	Dec	26.27	27.19	26.27	27.20	+.51
26.80	20.90	Jan	26.00	26.80	26.00	26.80	+.36
26.18	21.23	Feb	26.05	26.50	26.05	26.50	+.36
25.75	22.40	Mar	25.90	26.14	25.90	26.14	+.28
25.75	24.95	Apr	25.20	26.00	25.20	26.00	+.22
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales126,504					
Prev. Day Open Int.262,361 up 3,326							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
378.90	305.10	Dec	310.80	311.40	300.90	302.70	—5.40
382.80	308.00	Mar	313.50	313.95	303.60	305.25	—3.70
383.35	311.20	Jun	311.50	311.50	307.00	308.25	—5.40
Est. Sales 49,300		Prev. Sales 52,040					
Prev. Day Open Int.149,818 up 730							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
302.10	224.70	Dec	228.50	229.80	221.20	222.50	—4.10
303.80	257.00	Mar				224.70	—4.10
254.35	254.00	Jun				227.70	—4.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 357					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,155 up 155							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
188.20	167.25	Sep				170.15	—3.25
204.50	167.00	Dec	170.70	170.85	165.15	166.25	—2.85
207.80	169.60	Mar	172.10	172.10	166.95	167.55	—3.05
192.25	172.50	Jun	171.80	171.00	168.70	168.85	—3.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,841					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,448 up 28							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,087.60 f	1,090.70 f
Reuters	1,783.60	1,782.40
D.J. Futures	131.66	131.57
Com. Research	239.76	239.24

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Tokyo Stocks Drop Again, Losing 2%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Growing concern about a showdown in the Gulf combined with high domestic interest rates sent Tokyo share prices tumbling again Thursday to levels last seen in the aftermath of the October 1987 stock market crash.

The 225-share Nikkei index fell 478.71 points, or 2.15 percent, to 21,771.91, after losing 1,108.70 on Wednesday.

The closing level was the lowest since Jan. 6, 1988, and was below the close of 21,910.08 recorded on Oct. 20, 1987, when the Tokyo market fell nearly 15 percent as part of the global stock market collapse.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the government would remain vigilant on share prices, but he told reporters he did not plan to introduce specific measures to support the market.

Toyoo Gyohten, an adviser to the Ministry of Finance, said at a conference that, "I don't think the market has reached bottom yet but most market participants feel the bottom must be very close."

Iraq's threat to hang American nondiplomats sheltering in the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad intensified jitters over the Gulf crisis, dealers said. Investors also continued to shun stocks for fixed-income interests as interest rates remain near 9 percent, they said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

New Zealand 'No' To Japan Golfers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — The lands minister of New Zealand, Peter Tapsell, said Thursday he had refused to give a Japanese company permission to buy one of the country's top golf courses.

Mr. Tapsell said he was not influenced by recent "unwarranted criticism of purchases of New Zealand land by Japanese" in refusing permission for the sale of the Wairakei International Golf Course and the adjacent Wairakei Hotel, which were state-owned until recently.

Japan Golf Systems Co. said on Aug. 28 that it was to purchase Wairakei for an undisclosed sum from the U.S.-based South Pacific Hotels Corp.

The Japanese firm's announcement about the course, which is in Mr. Tapsell's own electorate, had resulted in large amounts of mail opposing the sale, he said.

"I have not been persuaded that the sale would serve the greater public good," Mr. Tapsell said.

Opponents of the proposed purchase said the new owners would fly in Japanese golfers who would monopolize the course and push up fees beyond the reach of ordinary New Zealanders.

A round of golf in Tokyo can cost the equivalent of $160; a round at Wairakei costs the equivalent of $15.

Mr. Tapsell, when pressed on what specifically led him to turn down the application, said the golf course was "of special significance to New Zealanders and was the flagship of golf courses in New Zealand."

In the United States there has been controversy because a Japanese company has bought Pebble Beach Co., making one of America's best-known golf resorts on the California coast into another prestigious Japanese holding.

The company that now controls the property, General Coast Enterprises, also owns golf resorts in Japan and is developing others in Hawaii, Nevada and Los Angeles.

Japanese companies regularly pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for memberships to golf courses in Japan, making golf resort development one of the hottest businesses there. But there has been growing resistance to further construction, so developers have increasingly been looking overseas. *(Reuters, AFP, NYT)*

Brierley Earnings Rise 10%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Brierley Investments Ltd. said Thursday its net profit rose 10 percent in the year to June because of contributions from its holdings in Air New Zealand Ltd. and Mount Charlotte Investments PLC, a British hotel concern.

Earnings rose to 401.7 million New Zealand dollars ($248 million) from 365.5 million. Without first-time equity-accounted earnings of 46 million dollars from its 35 percent stake in Air New Zealand and from Mount Charlotte, net profit would have declined by 5 percent, the company said.

Brierley's 70 percent-owned Hong Kong investment arm, Industrial Equity (Pacific) Ltd., reported that its net earnings fell 4.3 percent to 1.46 billion Hong Kong dollars ($188.2 million) in the year ended June 30. IEP is Brierley's main vehicle for overseas investment.

Sir Ron Brierley, IEP's chairman and founder president at Brierley Investments, said the Hong Kong figures were "an excellent result by any measure," despite the decline.

Nevertheless, he cautioned that future earnings could be volatile because the sale of major investments has left a less mature share portfolio and a smaller buffer between the cost of the investments and current market value. Recent sales include stakes in Ocean Transport and Trading PLC, Smith International PLC and Molins PLC.

Paul Collins, chief executive of Brierley Investments, said the holding company's earnings rose despite high interest rates, volatility in world stock markets, the "virtual total collapse" of the entrepreneurial sector in New Zealand and Australia, a slowdown in corporate profits and heightened concerns about recession in the United States and Britain.

For the first time, Brierley's trading profit — 495 million dollars — exceeded dividend and other investment income. Trading profit made up 51 percent of gross operating profit of 976 million dollars, compared with 45 percent last year.

Sales rose to 8.29 billion dollars from 6.18 billion. Net tangible asset backing fell to 1.25 dollars a share from 1.35 dollars.

The company's cash and undrawn credit lines total 2.5 billion dollars.

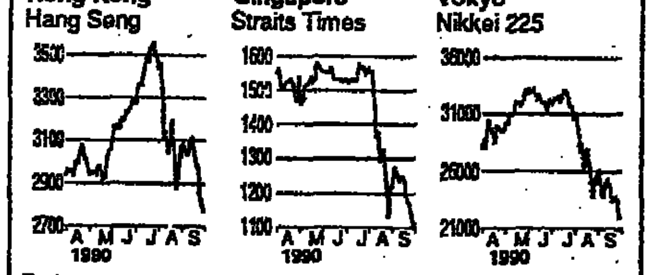
Brierley Investments and IEP provided 146 million dollars in provisions and writedowns in the latest year, which Mr. Collins said was prudent in the current volatile investment environment.

He also said Brierley's takeover offer of 73 pence ($1.36) a share for the remainder of Mount Charlotte, made via IEP, was unlikely to succeed. Brierley this week announced it bought a 10.1 percent stake in Mount Charlotte from the Kuwait Investment Office. That boosted its total holding to 39.9 percent, a level that requires a formal bid under British takeover rules.

He said Mount Charlotte was a well-run company and that the success of the bid probably depended more on the state of world markets than any defense by the hotel company. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong — Hang Seng | Singapore — Straits Times | Tokyo — Nikkei 225



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2767.95	2778.74	-0.39
Singapore	Straits Times	1107.05	1104.24	+0.25
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1393.60	1385.80	+0.56
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21771.91	22250.62	-2.15
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	469.84	473.88	-0.85
Bangkok	Book Club	550.06	545.74	+0.79
Seoul	Composite Stock	593.45	594.04	-0.10
Taipei	Weighted Price	2705.01	2596.79	+4.17
Manila	Composite	544.02	551.75	-1.40
Jakarta	Stock Index	454.51	464.25	-2.10
New Zealand	Barclays	1456.55	1475.72	-1.30
Bombay	National Index	706.08	704.81	+0.18

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Plantation Profits Feel the Pinch

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian plantation firms are feeling the pinch of low commodity prices and are reporting sharp falls in profits for first half 1990.

But analysts said the poor results would not depress share prices of plantation companies any further on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

"The market has discounted the results," said Phua Eng Chye, research manager of PB Securities Sdn.

"People started selling plantation shares six months ago," Jack Soo, an analyst of Apex Securities Sdn., said.

Kumpulan Guthrie Bhd., one of Malaysia's largest plantation groups, last week reported a 55.7 percent drop in its pretax profit for the half-year ending June 30, 1990, to 32.85 million ringgit ($12.2 million) from 74.12 million ringgit for the same 1989 period.

Among the worst hit was Guthrie Ropel Bhd. whose half-year pretax profit fell 81 percent to 2.71 million ringgit from 14.33 million a year earlier.

Other poor half-year performances included Highland & Lowlands Bhd., whose pretax profit dipped to 19.53 million ringgit from 35.42 million, and United Plantations Bhd., whose pretax profit dropped to 1.46 million ringgit from 7.57 million.

Companies which released full-year results this month also followed the weak trend. Consolidated Plantation Bhd.'s pretax profit for the year ended June 30, fell to 88.7 million ringgit from 157.4 million.

Boustead Holdings Bhd., Malakoff Bhd., Kuala Sidim Rubber Co. and Selangor Coconuts Bhd. all reported lower profits for their year to June 30.

The lower profits for firms with rubber, palm oil and cocoa plantations are in contrast to record earnings in the banking and industrial sectors, which are gaining from Malaysia's economic boom in manufacturing.

Non-oil commodities account for about 20 percent of Malaysia's gross domestic product, which is growing at more than 8.0 percent a year due to strong foreign investments and buoyant manufacturing. But Malaysia is still the world's largest producer of palm oil and rubber.

The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange plantation index is currently hovering around 945 points, compared to 1,150 points six months ago.

"It will stay at the current level for a while," said Mr. Soo of Apex Securities.

"As commodity prices continued to be weak with the exception of a slight firming of rubber prices, the outlook for 1990/91 remains uncertain," the chairman of Boustead, Raja Mohamed Alias, said in the company's annual report.

The primary industries minister of Malasia, Lim Keng Yaik, said this week the government might abolish export duties on crude palm oil to boost exports.

Analysts say the move is expected to be announced when the government offers its 1991 budget in parliament next month.

Taiwan Relaxes Rules On Foreign Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan, planning massive infrastructure spending to counter an economic slowdown, lifted restrictions Thursday on the employment of foreign workers in government construction projects.

Under the new rule approved by the cabinet, contractors can apply for the importation of foreign workers for major government and special public projects. Currently, they can only import up to one-third of the work force needed.

Labor shortages have proved an obstacle to infrastructure projects in Taiwan over the past five years.

Taiwan now projects real gross national product growth at 5.24 percent for calendar 1990, down from 7.33 percent in 1989.

The Council for Economic Planning and Development said Thursday that the government planned to spend the equivalent of $62 billion on 26 infrastructure projects in the next six years.

The council's vice chairman, Chang Lung-sheng, said the projects included a high-speed highway, construction of new roads and railways, mass transit systems in Taipei and seven other cities, expansion of Taipei and Kaohsiung airports, and construction of a fifth container terminal in southern Taiwan port of Kaohsiung.

Most of the projects had been previously announced, but construction has been delayed, in some cases for years, because of land disputes and labor shortages.

The lifting of restrictions on foreign workers "would help boost our economic development," said Chen Chung-sheng, director general of Occupational Training Bureau. "Our workers don't like the non-skilled jobs that offer lower wages."

Earlier this month, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien urged the government to employ more workers from the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

Officials said at least 20,000 foreigners, mostly from southeast Asia, are working illegally in Taiwan factories and construction sites. *(Reuters, AP)*

Crisis Whets Japan's Gold Appetite

Reuters

TOKYO — Iraq's seizure of Kuwait triggered a flood of safe-haven gold buying by Japanese investors in August, but total gold imports for this year are unlikely to exceed 1989's high level, metals analysts and traders say.

"The Gulf crisis triggered the sharp rise. But a low level of imports in the first half of this year overshadows forecasts for total imports in 1990," said Itsuo Toshima, regional manager at the World Gold Council, a global gold promotion body.

Gold imports surged to 27.58 tons in August, the highest monthly level this year, from 17.14 in July and 21.98 a year earlier, government figures show.

Cumulative imports in calendar 1990 through August were 148.68 tons against 195.40 in the corresponding period a year ago.

"Buying was indeed active in the first half of August, especially safe-haven purchases among individual investors," a trader with a local retail shop said.

A rise in gold purchases by small-scale investors contributed to August's surge in imports, Mr. Toshima said.

But he estimates that Japan's gold imports for this year will fall to between 200 and 240 tons, despite firm jewelry-related demand. Gold imports, excluding coins, totaled 287 tons last year.

"In the first half of this year, there was a considerable amount of selling in the domestic market on bearish sentiment, and that dampened overall imports," Mr. Toshima said.

Most traders expect gold imports in September to drop from August's level.

Gold prices jumped above $410 an ounce in mid-August from around $370 in late July.

A weaker U.S. dollar has also depressed Japanese investors' appetite for gold. The U.S. currency shot up above 150 yen on news of the invasion.

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — September 27, 1990

Quotations supplied by fund listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (t) – twice weekly; (m) – monthly

[illegible]

Other Funds

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
10¼	7⅝	AIM Str	.96	12.0	–	20	8⅛	8	8	–⅛
13⅜	3⅜	AMC		–	–	68	4 d	3⅝	3⅝	–¼
2	⅛	AM I wt		–	–	29	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1	AOI	.05e	4.4	–	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25¾	6⅝	AT&E		–	–	696	8¼	7⅞	8¼	–⅜
1¾	⅜	ATTC wt		–	–	59	¾	⅝	⅝	
13½	4½	ATI		–	8	67	5	4¾	5	+⅛
60⅜	45⅜	ATT Fd	2.44e	5.0	–	109	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
14⅜	6⅝	Ablond		–	–	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
11½	2⅝	AckCom		–	–	63	3½	3⅜	3⅜	–⅛
7⅞	4	AcmeU	.10a	1.8	–	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	–⅛
4⅛	2	Action		–	–	140	3	3	3	
17⅜	6½	Acton		–	–	136	7	6⅞	6⅞	–⅛
27⅝	23	Acton pf	3.75	16.3	–	2	23⅛	23	23	–½
14⅜	5⅝	AdvMed		–	–	107	7⅛	6⅞	7	–⅛
8	6	AdMd pf	1.00	15.4	–	56	6½	6	6½	
35⅛	15⅜	AirWat		–	–	496	16 d	14⅜	14⅞	–1½
18⅜	14⅛	AirExp		–	7	64	14½	14⅛	14⅛	–½
12⅞	3⅝	Alrcoa	2.16	44.3	–	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Travel in THAILAND

Pattaya Beach.
TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

New Tourism Focus on Environment and Heritage

In the past 30 years, Thailand has grown into a magnet for business and tourism. The Thai business skill that transforms goods into gold is matched by a promotional sense that has made Thailand an irresistible lure for visitors from around the world.

From an agriculture-based economy in 1960, Thailand has developed into a regional power with a GNP growth of 11 percent in 1989 — 2.5 percent higher than that of any other Asian country and one of the highest in the world.

During the same period, tourist arrivals increased from a handful in 1960 to an expected 5.36 million this year, making tourism the country's number one foreign-exchange earner.

Facilitating the development of business and tourism is Thai Airways International (THAI), which this year celebrates 30 years of growth.

THAI's primary contribution has been in promoting the country's beauty, whetting the appetites of millions of foreigners for a first-hand experience of all that Thailand offers.

The reasons for Thailand's popularity are not hard to find: more than 2,600 kilometers of coastline studded with beautiful beaches and

Tourism is the primary foreign-exchange earner

warm azure waters; teak-covered hills inhabited by a dozen hill tribes; a vibrant capital city; national parks filled with wild animals; ancient cities; and thousands of palaces, temples and monuments of enchanting beauty.

Thailand provides explorers and tourists who just want to relax added incentives for a visit: luxury hotels, a reputation for excellent service, a well-developed transportation network, a casual lifestyle, smiling people, and superb dining, shopping and nightlife.

Since 1960, THAI and the Tourism Authority of Thailand, the government's tourism promotion organization, have campaigned intensively to promote the country's attractions and to support the private sector in developing first-class hotels, transportation networks, services and tour packages.

In 1987, the two organizations worked together to create Visit Thailand Year. A massive advertising campaign flooded the international media with images of Thailand's beauty; hundreds of journalists were invited to see the country for themselves.

The result was a dramatic rise in tourist arrivals and instant recognition of the name "Thailand" among foreigners who previously had barely heard of it.

"Due to the special advertising and promotional efforts mounted locally and abroad to promote tourism, the 1987 Visit Thailand Year was highly successful and exceeded all set targets," says Mr. Dharmnoon Prachuabmoh, governor of the Tourism Authority of Thailand. "In 1987 there were 3.48 million tourist arrivals, an increase of 23.6 percent over 1986, and above the target of 2.9 million. Income from tourism amounted to 50.023 billion baht ($1.969 billion). Average hotel occupancy, particularly in Bangkok, increased by not less than 20 percent."

The Visit Thailand Year campaign was followed by the Arts and Crafts Year in 1988. This campaign presented the beauty of Thailand's crafts tradition and suggested that viewing art treasures and shopping for handicrafts could be enough reason for a visit. Millions agreed. Tourist arrivals increased 21.47 percent to 4.23 million in 1988, and rose another 13.68 percent to 4.81 million in 1989. This year's projected 5.36 million arrivals — an increase of 11.4 percent over last year — is another milestone on the path to reaching six million visitors by 1991.

To achieve this goal, a comprehensive tourism master plan is be-

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

Oriental dancing, part of Thailand's enchanting beauty.

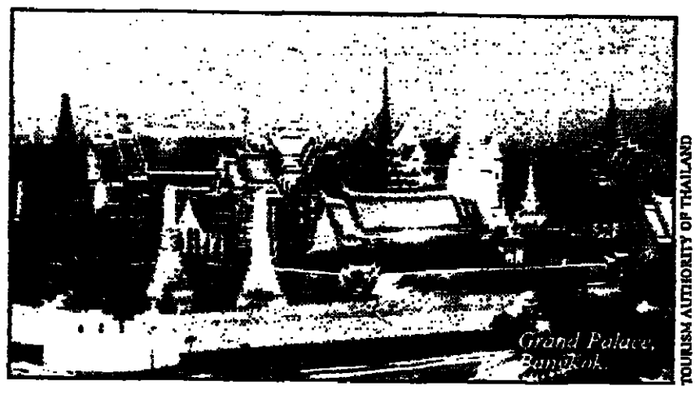
ing prepared. It stresses development of facilities at the higher end of the market, a wider variety of attractions, development of new destinations, and expansion of the tourism infrastructure.

Thailand's 1991 Tourism Marketing Activity Plan emphasizes that tourism development must be accompanied by increased efforts to conserve the environment and to preserve Thailand's cultural heritage. Since 1987, the Tourism Authority of Thailand has allocated a minimum of $5 million a year for destination development and conservation of cultural and natural resources.

Another special year on Thailand's tourism agenda is 1992, when the country celebrates the 60th birthday of Queen Sirikit with special projects and year-long festivities.

Over the next few years, Thai International will play a major role in providing the air services to meet the anticipated demand. It will continue doing what it has done so well in the past: promoting the country's attractions through advertising campaigns and operating a first-class airline that reflects the best of Thai traditions and people.

The new initiatives will help Thailand offer more than it ever has before, while preserving the treasures that have captured the imagination of travelers for centuries.


Grand Palace, Bangkok.
TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

Discovering Thailand: Where to Go, What to See

Thailand's exotic temples, stunning landscapes, brilliant arts and gracious people have made it a favorite destination for world travelers.

Most visits to Thailand begin in Bangkok, Thailand's capital since 1782 and the epicenter of the country's political, commercial, social and religious life.

The starting point for an exploration is the old Royal City where Bangkok originated; the old city nestles in a bend of the Chao Phya River, the nation's lifeline. The most spectacular of its monuments is a bejeweled, fairy-tale complex known as Wat Phra Kaew, the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

The most important building in the Wat Phra Kaew complex is the

Bangkok was known as the Venice of the East

Chapel Royal, a magnet for the kingdom's 50 million Theravada Buddhists. Its exterior is covered with thousands of tiny mirrors that glitter in the sun. Inside the Chapel is Thailand's most important image: the Emerald (in fact, jadeite) Buddha. The walls are clad in murals depicting scenes from the Buddha's life and previous incarnations. The wealth of art objects and the worshippers' devotion give the visitor a sense of the otherworldliness of the Orient.

The courtyard surrounding the Chapel contains other impressive monuments. Ringed by gilded bronze kinara and kinaree — graceful half-human, half-bird figures — is the handsome Prasad Phra Thepidon or Royal Pantheon. The building holds statues of the first eight kings of the Chakri Dynasty, which presently reigns in Thailand.

The Library with its needle-like spire houses the *Tripataka*, the holy Buddhist scriptures. Next to the Library is the huge Phra Si Ratana Chedi, that holds bones and ashes of the Buddha and is covered in gold tiles. Scattered around the courtyard are belltowers and *chedis* decorated with bits of porcelain

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The Marble Temple.

which have been fashioned into flowers. Pairs of four-meter-tall yaksa (giant demons) watch over the complex.

Adjacent to Wat Phra Kaew is the Grand Palace, another top tourist attraction in Bangkok. Although used today only on ceremonial occasions, the Grand Palace was formerly the seat of royal power and the residence of Thai kings for more than 160 years.

Another impressive building is the Amarin Vinitchai Throne Hall, which served as the royal residence for Ramas I, II, and III; in its courtyard are gold-knobbed red poles where royal elephants were tethered.

Wat Po, just south of the Grand Palace, predates Bangkok's establishment by a century. Of special interest is the 45-meter-long gilded Reclining Buddha, whose feet bear 108 mother-of-pearl signs by which the future Buddha will be recognized.

Opposite the Temple of the Emerald Buddha is Lak Muang, residence of the city's guardian spirit. Here one may watch free performances of Lakhon, an ancient palace dance-drama art form. Just down the street is the National Museum, which offers free guided tours.

Bangkok's tallest temple, Wat Suthat, contains an eight-meter-tall Buddha image transported down the river from Phitsanuloke. It stands behind enormous doors said to have been carved by King Rama II. In the street outside is the Giant Swing whose tall teak posts were erected for a Brahmin ceremony in honor of the god Siva.

Bangkok's Chinatown provides some of the most interesting walks in Asia. Narrow lanes thread through small markets and past spice shops and ancient shrines, transporting the visitor to a Thailand that existed a century ago.

A memorable sight in Thailand is the image of Buddhist monks in saffron robes padding softly through the streets each dawn to receive alms from the faithful. At Wat Benjamabophit — called "The Marble Wat" for the beautiful Carrara marble that clads it — the parishioners come to them, providing visitors with a superb photo opportunity.

Bangkok is filled with grand old homes and palaces. Near Wat Benjamabophit is Vimarn Mek or the Celestial Residence, the largest golden teak building in the world. Built by King Chulalongkorn as a summer residence, the 81-room home contains a superb collection of beautifully crafted gold, silver and crystal art objects.

At an early date, Bangkok was known to travelers as the Venice of the East. People traveled by boat, most lived on raft houses that floated in the myriad canals; the first road was not built until 1863. Voyaging along the river and the canals, today's visitor can recapture much of the beauty of that age.

The Oriental Queen makes daily trips down the Chao Phya, the River of Kings, to the former capital of Ayutthaya. A converted rice barge, the Mekhala, makes an overnight stop at a Buddhist *wat* on the same journey. Among Asia's biggest bargains for river travel are the express boats that run up and down the river like buses.

Bangkok's canals were filled long ago to create streets. Across the river in Thonburi, Bangkok's twin city, canal life remains much as it once was. Travelers seeking a lazy afternoon cruise past coconut plantations, stilt houses and orchid nurseries may rent small passenger boats near The Oriental Hotel.

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Airline Celebrates Thirty Years of Record Growth

When people talk of the management expertise exhibited by business leaders in Thailand, they point to its airline, Thai Airways International (THAI).

COURTESY OF THAI INTERNATIONAL

Chatrachai Bunya-Anant, executive vice president

In a 30-year period that saw many of the world's airlines wane or disappear altogether, THAI has grown dramatically, enjoying record profits for 25 straight years.

In fiscal year 1989-90, THAI carried 7.4 million passengers, an increase of 44.1 percent over the year before. Revenues from transportation activities reached $1.51 billion, an increase of 22.8 percent over 1988-89 figures, and it posted a net profit of $291 million.

Today, THAI operates 49 aircraft, one of the largest and youngest fleets in Asia. It flies wide-bodied aircraft to key cities in Europe, Australia and North America and to more cities in Asia than any other airline. With 14,883 staff members, THAI is Thailand's largest employer.

"Southeast Asia's tremendous regional growth has had a positive effect on our growth, but the primary reason we are now clearly established as the largest regional airline is, simply, hard work," says Chatrachai Bunya-Anant, THAI's executive vice-president. "We took challenges head-on and demonstrated a pioneering spirit in opening new destinations. We combined that with strong market promotion. The fact that we had Thailand as our home base and had total government support was also an important contributing factor, but it was our philosophy of providing superior service that put us where we are today."

THAI was created in 1960 as an overseas adjunct to the government's domestic airlines, Thai Airways. A joint venture with Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) brought expertise and marketing capabilities to the fledgling airline; the partnership continued into the 1970s.

Within months of its creation, THAI launched scheduled flights to nine Asian cities. In 1964, it had its first 100,000-passenger year; in 1965, it recorded the first in an unbroken string of net profit years. In August 1967, THAI carried its one millionth passenger; in December of that year, it became the first scheduled jet airline to fly to the island of Bali. A similar pioneering effort occurred in December 1968, when THAI inaugurated the first regular jet service to Kathmandu, Nepal. By 1971, THAI was flying to Sydney, and in 1972, to Copenhagen and other European cities. Its fleet grew with the addition of new aircraft types: DC-10s in 1971, Airbus A300-B4s in 1977, and Boeing 747s in 1979. By 1980, it was offering trans-Pacific service to Seattle and Dallas.

The mid-1980s saw rapid expansion in ancillary areas. In May 1985, THAI opened a modern Aircraft Maintenance Center to provide heavy maintenance for its own fleet and for other airlines. Its ideal position on the main air routes between Asia and Europe and its extensive Asia route network had made its cargo operations so successful that in 1986 it opened a modern 43,000-square-meter Cargo Village with Elevated Transfer Vehicle (ETV) handling.

Visit Thailand Year in 1987 and Arts and Crafts Year in 1988 heightened world awareness of Thailand. "The two campaigns were the result of a concerted effort throughout the tourism industry to promote Thailand," says Mr. Chatrachai. "We have seen a 60 percent growth throughout the industry since 1987 — the beginning of a new era for tourism in Thailand."

Continued on Page 22

Bangkok: A Transformed Skyline

The visitor stepping down at Don Muang on one of the first THAI flights in 1960 would have found a Bangkok very different from today's.

A small wind-cooled car would have driven him down a two-lane road skirted by rice fields and temples. Through the windshield, he would have seen the city skyline barely rising above the flat horizon. The tallest buildings were only six stories tall. Three-story shophouses were the norm, with the family business on the ground floor, which also provided parking for the family car at night and living quarters on the upper floors.

In 1782, the city center was located around the Grand Palace and Chinatown. In succeeding decades, it grew eastward and northward; by

In the 1980s, Bangkok began to grow vertically

1960, the eastern limits were the railway tracks that today mark the beginnings of busy Sukhumvit and New Petchburi Roads. Within this fairly compact city lived three million people, a fraction of the reported eight million inhabiting it today.

The last of the major canals, Rama IV, had been paved over in the 1950s to create streets, but Sathorn Road and many of the side streets, such as Henri Dunant and Bang Suan still had canals flanking them. Streets were shadier, quieter and less congested, with broad traffic circles at major intersections. Cars were outnumbered by motorcycles and pedal trishaws; the latter would be banned by the end of the 1960s. Trams introduced in 1888 still carried passengers through the old royal city and south along the river; they would also be phased out by the mid-1960s to speed the flow of traffic.

Tourists stayed at the newly built luxury Erawan Hotel or at the Royal, the Rajasupamitr (known as the R.S.), Oriental, Trocadero and a handful of others. They dined in hotel restaurants or took their chances eating market food. The highlight of their trip was a cruise to the Floating Market, then located at Wat Sai, on a canal behind Wat Arun. To take in the sea air, they drove down the old highway to the Bang Saen beach resort or rode the train to Hua Hin.

Major change began in the mid-1960s with the American buildup for the Vietnam War. Modern highways reached into the countryside, and buildings rose skyward; the 20-story Chokchai Building on Sukhumvit Road was the city's first skyscraper.

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Bangkok's rising skyline, a modern facade intertwines with old-world customs.

Bars for GIs opened on New Petchburi Road, fueling Bangkok's reputation for raucous nightlife; upscale Patpong Road nightspots stirred to life. A host of hotels, restaurants and shops sprang up to serve a growing tourist industry, and supermarkets were opened. In 1969, a new road to the southeast was completed, and Pattaya began its metamorphosis from a quiet fishing village to a major resort.

The 1970s saw the expansion of city boundaries, as Thais began moving to housing estates in the suburbs. New bridges spanned the Chao Phya River, spurring the development of formerly moribund Thonburi. The number of tourists remained small; they concentrated on major destinations like Chiang Mai, the River Kwai, Ayutthaya, Sukhothai, and the Elephant Round-up in the Northeast. Few ventured south unless they were headed for Malaysia.

In the 1980s, Bangkok began to grow vertically with 40-story buildings; construction would accelerate as the decade ended. Traffic congestion increased. To ease the gridlock, the city introduced a one-way street system, but the traffic problem was compounded by the 12,000 new cars being registered each year. Relief finally came with the introduction of air-conditioned buses and taxis.

The decade saw the rise of luxury hotels, numerous gigantic air-conditioned shopping malls, upscale restaurants and nightspots, and the fast-food outlets which are an integral part of modern urban life.

The 1980s also witnessed the emergence of Phuket as a major Asian beach resort, taking the crown formerly worn by Pattaya. Remote, upcountry areas opened to tourism, and air travel, previously regarded as a luxury, became the preferred mode of transportation. Incentive tours, major conventions, hilltribe treks and deepsea diving expeditions began to proliferate.

Today's Bangkok might confuse a visitor from the 1960s. It is a bustling mercantile center with tall buildings, ring roads, expressways and all the trappings of a modern metropolis. Today's visitor alights from his plane at a modern terminal; he is sped by an air-conditioned limousine down a 10-lane highway toward a skyline that bristles with the spires of modern commerce. He sleeps in a luxury hotel and dines at restaurants that equal any in the world.

Yet the Bangkok of 1960 endures in the back streets, the markets, the canals and the old royal city. It takes some searching to find it, but the discoveries are worth the effort.

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

LAVIGNE/EXPLORER

The floating markets, and a Buddhist bonze.

Practical Information On Traveling to Thailand

Before departing

The Tourism Authority of Thailand, which has offices in Sydney, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Osaka, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Paris, Rome, London, Frankfurt, New York and Los Angeles, can provide brochures and answer questions about destinations, facilities and services. Thai International's more than 50 worldwide offices provide similar information.

Getting there

Bangkok is served by more than 40 regularly scheduled airlines. International airports at Phuket, Hat Yai and U-tapao (Pattaya) receive direct flights from Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Singapore, Bandar Seri Begawan, Hong Kong, Vienna and Sydney. Thai International serves 44 cities on four continents. Sleeper trains link Thailand with Malaysia and Singapore.

When to visit

From mid-November through mid-February, the air is cool and the skies are clear. February through May are the hot months with temperatures of over 35 C (86 F) and high humidity. During the monsoon season from June through mid-November, rain falls sporadically; a visit can be pleasant, but the skies are frequently overcast. Visitors should book well in advance for Christmas, New Year's and Chinese New Year (the last week of January).

Visas

A valid passport and a visa are necessary for all nationalities entering Thailand. Royal Thai Embassies or Consulates worldwide issue 60-day tourist visas for $11.80. They can be extended in Thailand for an additional 30 days for $11.80. There is also a 30-day transit visas for $7.90, extendable for 30 days for an additional $7.90. Most nationalities are granted short-term transit visas free on arrival at Bangkok and other international airports. Valid for 15 days, they can be extended for seven days for $19.60.

Vaccinations

Inoculations against cholera, polio and typhoid — while no longer required for entry into Thailand — are recommended. Smallpox is no longer a threat. Arrivals from yellow fever areas must have a certificate of recent inoculation.

Malaria and other mosquito-borne viruses are prevalent in the hill and jungle areas. Those planning to trek should take a course of anti-malarial prophylaxis before arriving and during their stay. It is advisable to carry a strong insect repellent and sleep under a mosquito net.

Money matters

Thailand's principal currency unit, the baht, was trading at 25.8 baht/US$1 in September 1990. Banks exchange major currencies and traveler's checks at their branch offices (open from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday) and at kiosks (open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.) found throughout Bangkok and major resort towns.

American Express, Diner's Club, Mastercard and Visa cards are widely accepted in Bangkok. Credit cards can be used to draw emergency cash at most banks and from automatic teller machines.

What to bring

Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Phuket are modern cities with most of the amenities found in Europe, Japan and North America.

Dress is casual. Natural fibers and blends breathe well in warm, moist air. A sweater or jersey will be useful in the cool season, when evenings can be chilly. The record low for Chiang Rai is 2 C (35 F).

Electricity

220 volts, 50 cycles. Electrical outlets accept only flat-pronged plugs.

Tours, Hotels, Transport Make Travel Easy

Thailand's excellent transportation system and hotels have taken the bumps out of domestic touring. Once-remote towns are now an hour from Bangkok.

To celebrate its 30th anniversary, Thai International is offering a special bargain ticket: four upcountry towns for $199, with extra destinations added for just $40 per sector. The ticket must be purchased outside Thailand.

Trains are another popular way to travel. Three trains depart each evening from Bangkok's Hualam-

Room rates vary from $4 to $2,000 a night

pong Station for the 12-hour journey to Chiang Mai. Air-conditioned first-class and fan-cooled second-class sleepers provide superb morning views of the northern Thailand hills.

Trains also connect Bangkok with Nong Khai on the Mekong River opposite Vientiane Laos, and with Aranyaprathet on the Cambodian border. A daily train traveling south to Malaysia has bus connections to Phuket and Koh Samui.

Air-conditioned buses travel long- distance routes for just a few baht, and the world's major car-rental companies offer everything from chauffeured luxury sedans to jeeps. Private operators on the streets of Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket rent motorcycles and bikes.

The rapid increase in tourism arrivals has been matched by accelerated construction of hotels; an estimated 27,071 rooms are now available throughout Thailand. The average price for a Bangkok hotel room is $120, but accommodations range from guest houses for $4 a night to luxury suites costing $2,000 a night.

At the top end, luxury hotels like The Oriental, Regent, Shangri-la, Siam Inter-Continental, Royal Orchid Sheraton, Dusit Thani, Central Plaza, Hilton and the Landmark are the equal of any in the world; many of them are located on riverbanks or in tropical gardens. Upcountry, one can choose from raft houses, beach bungalows, rice barges and hill tribe village dwellings.

Large hotels predominate at Hua Hin, Pattaya and Cha-am, but Phuket also offers bungalow complexes. Beach resorts provide equipment for sailing, parasailing and jetskiing. Lessons leading to international certification in scuba diving and windsurfing are available. On land, there are tennis courts, world-class golf courses, and facilities for shooting, bowling, billiards and horseback riding.

In northern Thailand accommodations now include high-rise and low-rise luxury hotels, riverside guest houses and resorts in teak forests. Sports facilities include tennis and squash courts, fitness parks, shooting and driving ranges and golf courses. Chiang Mai will have six golf courses by 1991.

Major Bangkok and upcountry hotels are air-conditioned; they offer swimming pools, a choice of restaurants, business and fitness centers, shopping arcades and transportation services. Most rooms have International Direct Dialing (IDD) facilities, 24-hour room service and televisions with in-house movies and Cable News Network (CNN).

Thailand is rapidly gaining prominence as a convention center. Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket offer halls capable of holding over 2,000 delegates, full audio-visual capabilities, simultaneous translations and banqueting services.

Among the most popular ways to tour Thailand are the Royal Orchid Holiday (ROH) packages, created by Thai International and sold by its overseas offices. They offer the luxury of a private tour at the price and convenience of a package tour and they can be arranged for a single person. Their economical rates cover hotel rooms, transfers and tours.

Thailand offers tours to suit every inclination: three days in Phuket with trips to pearl farms in Pang-nga Bay; Phi Phi island for snorkeling, or for watching nests being collected for birds' nest soup; the northeast for its Khmer temples and Bronze Age civilizations; and Surin for the Elephant Round-up. The traveler can go wherever his fancy takes him, assured that Thailand's excellent tourism network will not be far behind.

Airline Celebrates

Continued from Page 21

The rapid increase in the number of tourists and the need to facilitate their passage between foreign cities and upcountry Thai cities led to THAI's merger with Thai Airways in April 1988. In June 1989, the airline opened a Flight Kitchen to serve the catering needs of 40 airlines which call at Thailand.

While the 1980s were a decade of remarkable growth, the 1990s promise to be even better. Tourism arrivals, expected to rise to six million annually by 1991, and Thailand's booming economy have created a need for expanded air services. THAI is already working on an ambitious expansion program that will double its present size over the next five years.

By 1995, THAI's fleet will have grown 60 percent, to 77 planes. It will add new destinations and increase flight frequencies, serving 85 destinations in 38 countries. It will introduce new services like Bangkok-Seoul-Los Angeles and Bangkok-Tokyo-New York flights, bringing it closer to its goal of circling the globe. Within Asia, THAI will boost frequencies from 175 to 304 flights per week.

Expanding its hub concept, THAI will originate flights from Chiang Mai to Hong Kong, Kunming and Rangoon; from Phuket to Medan; and from Hlaad Yai to Kota Kinabalu. This will make THAI even more important as a link between east and west, north and south, and as a doorway to Indochina. Domestic frequencies will rise from 315 to 430 flights per week by 1995. All told, 685 THAI flights will depart from Bangkok each week by 1995, an increase of nearly 60 percent over present levels.

Cargo operations will double handling capacity to 550,000 tons per year by adding 26,000 square meters to its present 57,000-square-meter Cargo Village. The Flight Kitchen is being expanded, and a new Flight Kitchen is being constructed to prepare meals for domestic flights.

THAI Technical Department's engine and aircraft overhaul is among the most modern in the world. In response to demand from airlines flying through Asia, THAI will double its facilities from three to six maintenance bays. Skills and equipment are being upgraded to serve a new generation of more intelligent and more efficient aircraft.

To improve its marketing efforts, THAI has installed a 27-million baht ($1.1 million) network to link it with the Amadeus system. One of the world's most comprehensive computer reservation networks, Amadeus gives THAI direct access to 29 airlines. At the same time, THAI has set up an in-country system called Royal to link domestic agents with Amadeus.

To maintain its reputation for service, THAI will increase its personnel from 14,883 to 23,500, and a second head office will be completed by 1993.

"The coming five-year period is an important one for THAI," says Mr. Chatrachai. "Although we will double our capacity and expand most of our activities, we recognize that it is excellent service that has gained THAI its reputation. We will continue to stress superior service as our main priority."

Where to Go, What to See

Continued from Page 21

They stop in Bangkok Noi canal at the museum where the principal Royal Barges are stored.

A perennial favorite is a trip west of Bangkok to Damnern Saduak's Floating Market, where vendors paddle sampans to sell fruits and vegetables. The market has become so popular that tourists now outnumber vendors, but there is still much to be photographed. Tours normally include stops at Nakhon Pathom's 127-meter-tall *chedi* — the world's tallest — and at the Rose Garden, which presents a daily cultural show complete with elephants.

Equally picturesque is the Chatuchak Weekend Market, an Oriental bazaar that displays everything from antique ceramics and Siamese fighting fish to tropical plants and clothes. Visitors can stop for lunch at the Vegetarian Restaurant operated by the mayor of Bangkok.

At the Erawan Shrine, spirits are said to grant wishes for success in love, examinations and the lottery. The Snake Farm, the second oldest in the world, produces anti-venom serum against the bites of a half-dozen of the world's deadliest snakes. At morning and afternoon shows, handlers demonstrate how the snakes are "milked" for their venom.

An hour north of Bangkok is Bang Pa-in, an eclectic collection of palaces erected by King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910) as a summer retreat. Bang Pa-in serves as a stopping point on a journey to the former capital of Ayutthaya, one of the wonders of Asian architecture.

Founded in 1350, Ayutthaya reached its height in the 17th century; it was one of the richest cities in Asia and had a population of more than one million. Burmese armies destroyed it in 1767 after a protracted war. Even in ruins, Ayutthaya is impressive. Its stuccoed brick towers and temples reflect a dozen styles, all executed on a grand scale.

An antidote to the tall buildings of Bangkok are the tall forests of Khao Yai National Park, where visitors can rent bungalows and pursue herds of wild elephants along jungle trails. The River Kwai and the infamous bridge that spawned the movie, are a railway journey west of Bangkok. Travelers may visit the Death Railway and the graveyards of allied soldiers enslaved to build the bridge during World War II, but the valley is best known for its natural beauty and more pleasant diversions.

Nearly as well-known as Bangkok is the beach resort of Pattaya, two hours southeast of the capital. While its popularity has waned in recent years, its well-developed facilities continue to attract visitors. Growing in popularity are Hua Hin and Cha-am, two quiet resort towns on the opposite side of the Gulf of Thailand. Their wide beaches and low waves attract long-staying visitors.

Chiang Mai, Thailand's second largest town, ranks a close second to Bangkok in popularity. Occupying a valley in the northern hills, it offers superb scenery, a quiet pace, a variety of hill tribes and an art style quite different from that of the Central Plains.

Visitors may ride a trishaw to see the city's most important temples: Wat Phra Singh with its famed Phra Viharn Laikam, which contains two sets of beautiful murals; and Wat Chedi Luang, whose huge *chedi* stood 86 meters tall until a massive earthquake reduced it to 42 meters in 1545.

The crown jewel among Chiang Mai's temples is Doi Suthep, which watches over the city from a tall hill. Legend says its site was selected by an elephant which carried a sacred relic to the brow of a tall hill, trumpeted and lay down. Its golden *chedi* gleams in the late afternoon as monks chant ancient scriptures. Devotees place flowers, incense and candles at the foot of the *chedi* to

At the Floating Market, tourists outnumber vendors

gain merit in order to be reborn as higher beings in their next life.

Most visitors spend 2.2 days in town and then head into the hills. North of Chiang Mai is a school that trains elephants to pull huge teak logs in the forests. There are rivers to run in rubber boats or to float down on bamboo rafts.

Many visitors travel north through Fang to take a three-hour longboat ride down the Kok River to Chiang Rai, another ancient northern town. Some continue north to the Mai Sai checkpoint on the Burmese border, then turn east to travel through the notorious Golden Triangle, and finish in the pretty town of Chiengsaen on the banks of the Mekong River.

On the Burmese border west of Chiang Mai is Mae Hong Son, noted for its Burmese-style temples and the Pa Dawn tribal women whose necks are stretched to great lengths by the brass rings they wear. Lamphun and Lampang, south of Chiang Mai, hold some of the north's most beautiful temples.

Largely ignored until recently, Thailand's northeastern region is now drawing visitors. Its primary attractions are the stone temples built by the Khmers, who erected Cambodia's famed Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom between the 10th and 13th centuries. Temple complexes at Phimai, Phanom Rung and Phanom Wan display the superb stone-carving skills of these ancient craftsmen. Among the northeast's most popular festivals are the famed Elephant Roundup each November, and the Rocket Festival in May, when homemade bamboo rockets are fired high in the sky to induce the gods to shower the new rice plants with rain.

South Thailand is known primarily for its beautiful beaches and stunning landscapes. In the past five years, the island of Phuket has become one of the most popular beach resorts in Asia. Its lovely coves are covered with the kind of powdery sand that travel brochures always advertise but tourists seldom find. More than 150 well-appointed hotels provide luxury accommodation. The larger beaches provide a wide array of water sports facilities and equipment.

North of Phuket, limestone monoliths and massifs thrusting skyward from Pang-nga Bay resemble those in Chinese brush paintings. Boats travel among the islands to show the visitor the variety of bizarre shapes. The islands of Phi Phi offer some of the most spectacular scenery and superb reef diving in Asia.

Visitors should plan to be in Thailand during a Thai holiday. At one of the most famous, Songkran, held every April 13, celebrants walk the streets and sprinkle water on friends to bless them; this soon degenerates into a water war. Chiang Mai celebrates it with the greatest fervor.

Loy Krathong is one of Asia's most beautiful festivals. On the full moon night of November, lovers and other people launch tiny floral boats onto canals, ponds and streams, creating a river of light. In Sukhothai, Loy Krathong is the occasion for a spectacular Sound and Light Show chronicling the history of this famed city.

هدايا من الأهل

Cuisine, Like Nightlife, Ranges From Mild to Fiery

Dining is a primary pleasure in Thailand. Sumptuous seafood, exotic vegetables, lemon grass, coconut milk, garlic, chilies, coriander, fish paste and dozens of herbs and spices are combined to create a wide variety of delicious flavors and textures.

Thai dishes divide neatly into two categories: fiery and bland. Among the fiery favorites are *Thom Yam Gung* (piquant soup with shrimp), *Gaeng Khiew Wan Gai* (spicy green curry with chicken or beef), and *Gaeng Phet* (red curry with beef). Travelers with tender palates can request that spicy dishes be toned down, or they can order some milder Thai specialties: *Thom Kha Gai* (coconut milk curry with chicken), *Plaamuk Thawd Krathiem*

Thailand's dishes are as varied as its restaurants

Prik Thai (squid fried with garlic and black pepper), *Nua Phat Namman Hoi* (beef in oyster sauce), *Muu Phat Priew Wan* (sweet and sour pork), or *Homok Talay* (a seafood mousse).

There are also distinctive regional dishes. Northern cuisine is somewhat oilier than its central counterpart; its specialties include *Sai Oua* (chewy, spicy pork sausage), *Khao Soy* (egg noodles with beef or chicken chunks) and *Nam Prik Ong* (minced pork, chilies, tomatoes, garlic and shrimp paste).

One of the spiciest northern dishes is the Burmese-derived *Gaeng Ilang Lay*, which combines pork and tamarind flesh.

Northern food is eaten with glutinous rice. To sample the full range of northern cuisine, the visitor can enjoy a *Khantoke* dinner.

Northeastern dishes include *Larb* (minced pork, chicken, beef or fish) and delicious barbecued chicken. *Nua Yang* (beef jerky) and spicy *Som Tam* salad (shredded green papaya with dried shrimps) are key items in a northeastern meal.

Phuket is best known for giant lobsters weighing up to three kilograms (7 lbs.). Southern coastal towns also prepare delicious crabs, tiger prawns, shrimp, mussels, squid and a variety of fish.

Among the dishes unique to the south are *Khao Yam*, rice with *Kapi* (a paste made of fermented shrimp); *Phat Phet Sataw*, made from a bitter lima-like bean; *Khao Mok Gai*, a Muslim dish featuring roasted chicken in a bed of saffron rice; and *Nam Prik Kung Siap*, prawns dried and grilled, then served with chilies, *Kapi* and lime.

Coconut milk is combined with sticky rice and fruits to create a variety of sweets; it is also the base for ice cream *kathit*. The traditional Thai dessert, however, is a simple plate of papaya, pineapple and watermelon cut into bite-sized chunks.

Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket have a full range of Asian and continental restaurants; the larger ones offer extensive wine lists. Local beers include Singha, Singha Gold and Kloster. Mekhong, the most popular of the Thai cane whiskeys, may be consumed on the rocks, with soda and lime, or a bit of honey. Most foreign liquors are also available.

The variety of Thai dishes is rivaled only by the types of restaurants in which to savor them — gardens, luxurious dining rooms, Thai-style houses and converted rice barges, among others.

Bangkok has a number of fine Thai restaurants. Lemongrass (5/1 Soi 24, Sukhumvit Rd., Tel: 258-8637) is located in an old Thai house, while Bussaracum (35 Soi Pipat 2, Convent Road, Tel: 235-8915) offers Thai music. The intriguingly named Cabbages and Condoms (10 Soi 12, Sukhumvit Rd., Tel: 251-1158, 251-6416) uses its profits to support a family-planning program. Whole Earth (93/3 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd., Tel: 252-5574) serves Thai vegetarian food.

At Seafood Market (388 Sukhumvit Rd., Tel: 258-0218), the diner selects seafood from ice and has it prepared any way he wishes. Silom Village (286 Silom Rd., Tel: 235-8760) is a garden restaurant nestled among Thai houses. Tumnak Thai (131 Ratchada Pisek Rd., Tel: 276-1810) seats 3,000 people; according to the Guinness Book of Records, it is the world's largest restaurant. Sala Rim Naam (opposite the Oriental Hotel, Tel: 437-6211, ext. 3133), offers a cultural show along with super meals.

For unusual dining, the Sky Lounge (43rd fl. Baiyoke Tower, Rajaparop Rd.) gives the highest view of the city. The Tassaneya Nava, a converted rice barge serving a Thai set menu, cruises on the river each evening at 6:30 and 8:00 p.m.; reservations can be made at the World Travel Service.

In Chiang Mai, visitors may dine at The Gallery, Riverside or the Riverfront, all on the banks of the Ping River. Or they can stroll through the Anusarn street market to sample a variety of cuisines from open-air stalls. In Phuket, the Boathouse Inn in Kata and No. 4 in Patong serve superb seafood. In Pattaya, Dolf Riks Restaurant is worth a visit.

Many gourmets enroll in the famous Oriental Cooking School in Bangkok. They spend mornings studying Thai cooking under a master chef and afternoons touring the city. A six-day course can be arranged as a THAI Royal Orchid Holiday tour.

Bangkok may not offer as much nightlife as New York or Tokyo,

Bangkok attracts more couples, less bachelors

but there is definitely more to do than there once was. For the past 20 years, the standbys for evening entertainment were the hotel lounge shows and the dubious charms of Patpong Road, with its somewhat raunchy nightlife. But Bangkok's tourist profile has been changing from bachelors to couples, and the type of entertainment offered is changing with it.

Modern discos and jazz clubs proliferate. Restaurants and leisurely dining have become the norm. People go shopping in the streets after sundown, when the temperature drops to tolerable levels. And Patpong Road old-timers are being nudged off their barstools by couples searching for a little titillation. The old-timers may not agree, but the change has been for the better.

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

COURTESY OF THAI INTERNATIONAL/TRAVEL PUBLISHING ASIA

The presentation of a salad is an art in itself.

Best Buys: Handicrafts, Silk and Jewelry Bargains

Thailand offers the inveterate shopper antiques, clothes, handicrafts and enough bargains to make shopping more enjoyable — and justifiable — than ever. Traditional as well as new designs and products add to the allure.

In recent years, new craft items have been created, and the designs of many traditional crafts, while preserving their Thai traits, have been modified to appeal to modern tastes. The result is a wealth of new products bearing a distinctive Thai stamp.

Two crafts where this is most evident are woodcarving and ceramics. For centuries, master carvers have been transforming Thailand's trees into Buddha images and temple decorations of enduring beauty. In whimsical moments, they also produced charming animals and gods which found their way into noble homes. Travelers who chanced upon these have sought replicas; the result is a new craft industry.

Today, in villages near Chiang Mai, craftsmen patiently carve attractive animals from teak and other tropical woods. The craftsman-

Cameras are personalized with flowers and names

ship is often superb, replicating that of many old pieces. Today's carvings are not passed off as antiques, but are sold as home decor items.

The major break with the past comes in the creation of new finishes and color treatments, giving the buyer choices ranging from a buffed whitewash to bright colors. Al Baan Tawai, 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) south of Chiang Mai, one can choose from vast inventories displayed in yards and thatched sheds.

Chiang Mai is also an ancient ceramics center, best-known for its jade green celadon with cracked surfaces. Today, the north is also associated with blue and white porcelain, stoneware, *Bencharong* (five-color) and earthenware. Improvements in blending and firing techniques have resulted in more durable products. New designs and glazing methods have created a wide variety of finishes and treatments.

Thai silk and cottons have always been popular with shoppers. While the superior quality of the fabrics remains unchanged (and has even been enhanced, thanks to new dying and weaving technology), there are marked improvements in the range of designs and the types of fashions.

Traditional crafts continue to thrive. Buddha images and antiques crafted from wood, bronze, terracotta and stone find a steady market. Although the Thai government bars the export of Thai religious antiques, there are numerous pieces from Burma and Indochina on sale. Other popular Burmese products — the kalaga bas relief wall hangings and Burmese puppets — are also available.

Bronze items and brassware find a ready market — as do silver and gold pounded into jewelry, boxes and decorative pieces, many of them studded with gems. Tin, mined near Phuket, is the prime ingredient in pewterware ranging from clocks and steins to egg cups and figurines.

Wooden cabinets, tables, dining room sets and bedroom furniture are now offered in modern designs and new finishes. Bamboo, rattan and grass are woven into lamps, storage lockers, colorful mats and a half-dozen other items. Mother-of-pearl decorates presentation trays and containers with scenes from classical Thai tales.

One of the world's most important producers of rubies and sapphires, Thailand is now regarded as the world's leading cutter of colored gemstones. Thai artisans set the stones in gold and silver to create jewelry suited to international tastes. Burmese jade is carved into jewelry and art objects, and Phuket pearls are set in gold.

Northern crafts from the Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Lahu, Akha and Karen tribes include shirts and bags with brightly colored geometric and floral-patterned needlepoint. Hill tribe silver work includes necklaces, headdresses, bracelets and rings.

Although it produces only a fraction of Thailand's arts and crafts, Bangkok is the country's main handicraft marketplace. Many travelers begin their shopping at the Thai government's handicraft center, Narayana Phand, at 127 Rajdamri Road. Its array of Thai products provides a clear idea of the range and prices of Thai crafts.

Huge air-conditioned malls like Amarin Plaza, Siam Center, Mah-

Thieves' Market attracts adventurous shoppers

boonkrong, Oriental Plaza and Central Plaza are filled with shops selling hundreds of items. The River City complex houses dozens of antique shops. Queen Sirikit's Chitralada stores sell the rare crafts she and her organization, SUPPORT, have worked diligently to preserve.

A wide selection of items can also be found in the handicrafts sections of large department stores, and in the crafts shops that line New Road, Silom, Suriwongse and Sukhumvit. Sampeng Lane, the Thieves' Market, the Buddha amulet markets at Tha Prajan and Wat Rajnadda and the huge weekend market at Chatuchak are magnets that draw adventurous shoppers.

Bangkok merchandising originated in the streets, moved indoors, and now has returned to the streets. Stalls on the lower end of Sukhumvit Road, the lanes of Siam Square, Silom Road and Rajdamri Avenue offer inexpensive goods.

In Chiang Mai, travelers browse through the Chang Klan night market for bargains on hill tribe products, decorative items and oddities like cameras and lighters which artists personalize with flowers and the owner's name.

Most shops can provide reliable shipping and insurance for purchases. Credit cards are accepted, although some stores levy surcharges of three or more percent on American Express cards.

This advertising section was written by Steve Van Beek, the author of The Arts of Thailand.

A Sampling of Popular Thai Dishes

The following recipes were developed by Chalie Amatyakul, founder and director of The Oriental Hotel's famed Cooking School. He has compiled his favorite recipes in "Thai International Presents the Best of Thai Cooking," edited by John Mitchell and published by Travel Publishing Asia Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Tom Yaam Goong
(Hot and Sour Prawn Soup)

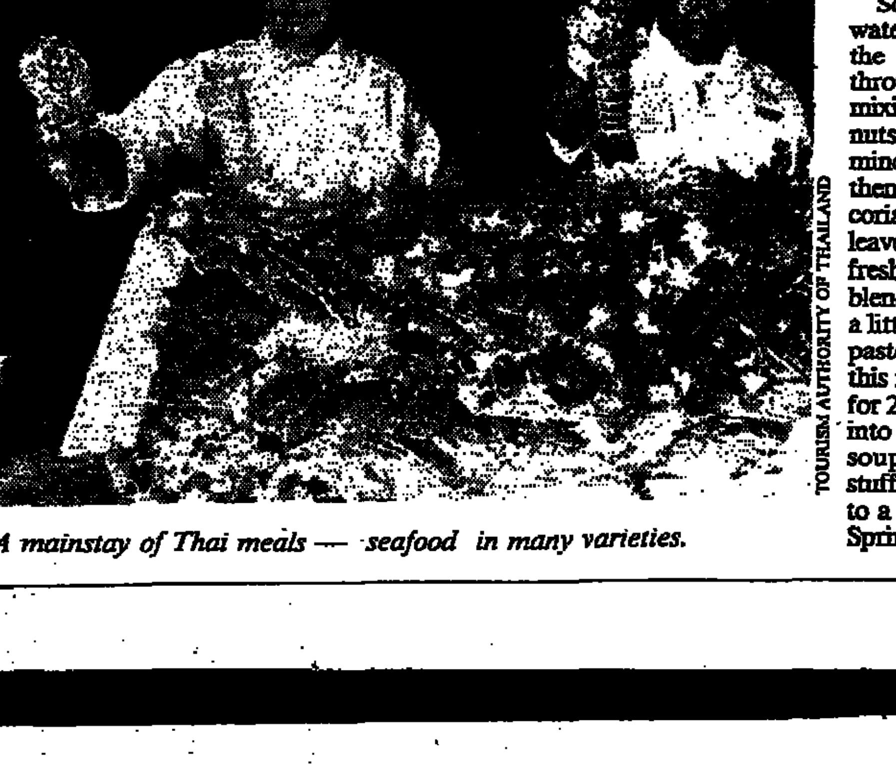
400 g (14 oz) medium-size prawns
3 stalks lemon grass
2 cloves of garlic
2 tsp chopped coriander root
4 peppercorns
15 mm (½ inch) knob fresh Kha (Siamese ginger)
2 fresh red chilies
4 small fresh green chilies
4 Kaffir lime leaves
75 ml (⅓ cup) vegetable oil
25 ml (2 Tbsp) fish sauce.
25 ml (2 Tbsp) lime juice
Freshly shredded coriander leaves

Shell and devein the prawns, leaving the tails intact. Retain the heads and shells. Cut the lemon grass into short lengths, approximately 25 mm (1 inch), and pound slightly with the back of a knife. Place the garlic, coriander root and peppercorns in a mortar and pound into a smooth paste. Slice the ginger. Cut the chilies into very tiny rings and shred the lime leaves. Heat the oil in a saucepan; add the prawn heads and shells and stir-fry for 3-4 minutes. Then add 1.5 liters (6 ½ cups) water and bring to a boil. Cover the pan, reduce the heat and simmer for 10 minutes. Pour the stock through a fine strainer into another saucepan and bring back to a boil. Stir in the spice-paste and add the lemon grass, ginger, lime leaves and prawns. Bring back to a boil and allow to cook for approximately 3 minutes, then add the fish sauce, lime juice and chilies. Stir to blend thoroughly. Transfer to a red-hot charcoal-filled steam boat and garnish with chopped fresh coriander leaves.

Khiew Waan Nuea
(Green Curry with Beef)

450 g (1lb) beef topside
½ tsp salt
¼ tsp freshly ground white pepper
50 ml (¼ cup) green curry paste
750 ml (3 cups) thick coconut milk
2 tsp sugar
1 tsp fish sauce
25 ml (2 Tbsp) light soya sauce
1 large fresh green chili
Fresh sweet basil leaves, chopped
Fresh coriander leaves, chopped
Fresh lime leaves, chopped

Cut the beef into thin slices and season with salt and freshly ground white pepper. Heat the oil in a wok, add the curry paste and stir over moderate heat for 4-5 minutes. Then add the beef and continue to stir-fry for another 2-3 minutes, until the meat starts to change color. Add the coconut milk and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Reduce the heat and add the sugar, fish sauce and soya sauce. Allow to simmer for 30-40 minutes. Remove the seeds from the green chili. Chop the chili finely and add it to the curry with the chopped fresh leaves. Stir well and continue to cook slowly for another 10 minutes before serving.



TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

A mainstay of Thai meals — seafood in many varieties.

Gaeng Jued
(Consommé with Stuffed Mushrooms)

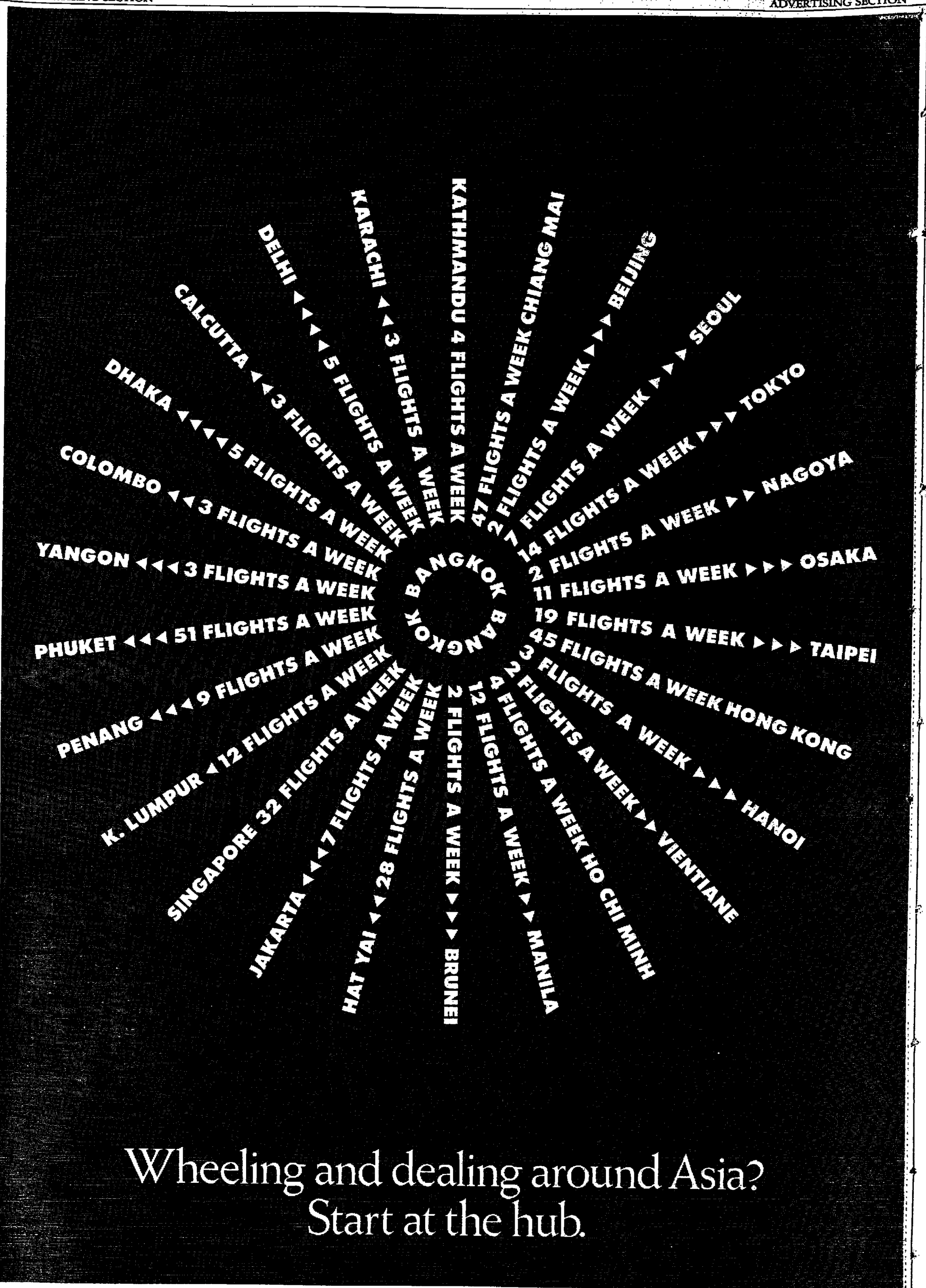
12 dried black mushrooms
125 g (4 oz) lean pork
2 cans of water chestnuts
1 clove garlic
2 spring onions
1 tsp chopped coriander root
1 tsp chopped coriander leaves
2 tsp light soya sauce
2 tsp rice wine
Salt to taste
Freshly ground white pepper
175 g (6 oz) watermelon
1.25 liters (5 ⅓ cups) chicken stock stock
½ tsp garlic oil
Fresh coriander leaves

Soak the mushrooms in warm water for 40 minutes, then discard the hard stems. Pass the pork through a fine mincer into a large mixing bowl. Chop the water chestnuts and add to the pork. Finely mince the garlic and spring onion, then add them to the pork with the coriander root, chopped coriander leaves, soya sauce, wine, salt and freshly ground white pepper. Stir to blend thoroughly. If necessary, add a little cold water to form a smooth paste. Fill the mushroom caps with this mixture and place in a steamer for 20 minutes. Cut the watermelon into bite-sized pieces and place in a soup tureen together with the stuffed mushrooms. Bring the stock to a boil and pour into the tureen. Sprinkle a little garlic oil on top of the soup and garnish with the fresh coriander leaves.

Tom Kha Gai
(Chicken and Coconut Soup)

225 g (8 oz) boneless chicken meat
25 mm (1 inch) knob fresh Kha (Siamese ginger)
6 cloves garlic
3 shallots
6 coriander roots
2 stalks lemon grass
6 peppercorns
1 tsp red curry paste
5 small green chilies
7 Kaffir lime leaves
12 coriander leaves
500 ml (2 cups) thick coconut milk
500 ml (2 cups) thin coconut milk
50 ml (¼ cup) fish sauce
50 ml (¼ cup) lime juice

Slice the chicken and ginger. Chop the garlic, shallots, coriander roots and lemon grass, and place in a mortar with the peppercorns, curry paste and half the ginger. Pound until smooth. Crush the chilies, and shred the lime and coriander leaves. Bring half the thick coconut milk to a boil. Add the spice paste and stir-fry for 4-5 minutes. Then add the chicken and the remaining ginger and coconut milk. Bring back to a boil. Reduce the heat and allow to simmer until the chicken is tender, then add the fish sauce, lime juices and chilies. Stir and cook for another minute, then transfer to a soup tureen and sprinkle the shredded leaves on top.



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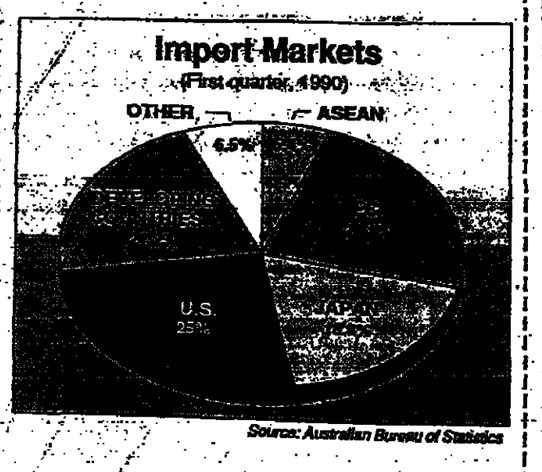


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Asia-Pacific Region Gains Global Clout

In two decades the Asia-Pacific region has changed from an underdeveloped backwater to perhaps the fastest-growing economic area in the world.

The Asian-Pacific share of world output has doubled over the last 20 years, and now represents more than a third of world trade. The booming economies of the region are becoming steadily more important in the world arena.

But until recently these countries, with their wide-

Asia accounts for over 60% of trade

ly different cultures, languages and economic bases, have been outweighed in the global economic balance by the bigger, more developed and homogenous economies of Europe and North America.

Now these nations are recognizing their mutual interests, reflected in the formation of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Canberra in November 1989. The group, which includes Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Brunei, South Korea, Japan, Canada and the United States, met in Singapore in July.

The main focus for discussion at the meeting was the slow movement in the so-called Uruguay Round of trade talks in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, reflecting the reliance of many of these countries, not least Australia, on agricultural exports to Europe, the United States and Japan.

The outcome of the meeting was one of the strongest commitments to come from the United States and Japan to review their bargaining positions in the talks, which had looked as though they might end up failing to achieve any significant liberalization of international trade.

Both the United States and Japan gave indications that they may be prepared to provide freer access to their domestic agricultural markets, which could be the step that pushes the GATT talks to a satisfactory conclusion.

Moves by these two countries to a more liberal stance in the GATT talks would put pressure on the European Community to do the same, overcoming fears among countries in the Asia-Pacific region that the EC may back away from commitments to negotiate on market access, internal trade support and export subsidies.

The key to success of the GATT talks would be agreement by the EC to liberalize its agricultural trade policies, which would give a solid boost to the prospects of further expansion in the Asia-Pacific area.

Looser trade barriers would secure lucrative international markets for Asian-Pacific products for many years to come, with estimates of increased exports from Australia alone ranging as high as US$11 billion over the next few years.

In his address to the July meeting, the Australian minister for foreign affairs, Gareth Evans, said the meeting could provide a stimulus for an "injection of political leadership" in the area of international trade reform. "There is a recognition that in a lot of the other areas under negotiation there has to be movement by other countries as well, including some within our own APEC group," he said. "But the immediate roadblock is agriculture, and the log across the road is

Gareth Evans, minister for foreign affairs and trade.

unquestionably the European Community." He agreed that Japan and South Korea could liberalize their agricultural markets as well.

About two-thirds of Australia's exports and imports are now directed to or sourced from its regional neighbors, and about half the total foreign investment in Australia comes from the Asia-Pacific region. Almost 60 percent of Australia's total overseas investment is located within the region.

The GATT talks are crucial to continued growth in this region, and the birth of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group marks it as a new economic force.

CBA Trade Services

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia provides a wide range of trade financing services through its offices in London, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo, as well as in Australia.

It has teams specializing in a number of trade-related areas, including trade-financing techniques, business development and liaison for importers and exporters, and a trade-service facility which brings together Australian and foreign businesses.

CBA offers various trade-financing facilities, including overdrafts, commercial bills, export advances and import refinance, in both Australian dollars and other currencies.

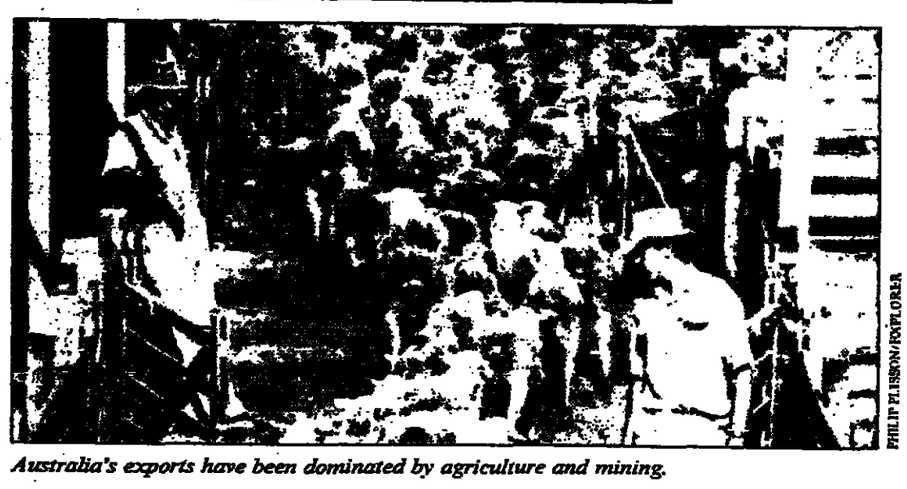
Until now the bank, Australia's second-largest in terms of assets, has been wholly owned by the federal government. The government will soon offer a stake of CBA to private investors.

The offer is a major step forward in the government's campaign to privatize government enterprises. It will raise funds for CBA's purchase of Australia's fifth-largest bank, the State Bank of Victoria, for US$1.34 billion, as announced late in August.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Trade With Australia

MARKET VIEWPOINTS



PHILIP PLISSON/EXPLORER

Australia's exports have been dominated by agriculture and mining.

New Priorities, New Opportunities

There are strong pressures on Australia to change its trading attitudes. Serious cracks in the international trading system, the trend toward bilateral or regional trading agreements that threaten mutual trade, tensions within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade framework and the approach of economic unity in Europe are all forcing Australia to take a growing role in regional cooperation. The Pacific is fast becoming an economic power.

Australia's farms and mines, its skilled population, modern cities and mild climate would appear to make it an ideal environment for healthy, sustainable economic development. But Australian economic policy for the past decade has been dominated by one overriding and deep-seated economic problem: its balance-of-trade deficit.

The imbalance stems largely from the very amplitude of Australia's natural resources. This, combined with shortsighted economic planning in the years following World War II, allowed the country to depend on the earnings of its agriculture and mining industries for decades.

The economy became heavily reliant on the profits from these primary products, while the highly protected

18.3 percent of 1988-89 exports went to Asia, 3.5 percent to Britain

manufacturing industry generally kept a narrow domestic focus rather than aiming to develop exportable products. Australia consequently became too dependent on imports, particularly manufactured goods. With the price of many of Australia's primary exports dropping over the past few years and powerful trade blocs emerging in some parts of the world, Australia has developed a large net foreign debt, equaling 34 percent of its gross domestic product by the end of March 1990.

The balance-of-payments problem is gradually easing, due largely to tight monetary and fiscal policy and moves toward microeconomic reform to make Australian exports more competitive. But exports are still dominated by the farming and mining sectors.

According to a report produced earlier this year for the Australian Manufacturing Council, US$16.4 billion of Australia's US$33.6 billion in merchandise exports in 1987 were in unprocessed primary goods. This compares with US$4.9 billion in processed minerals and fuels, US$4.1 billion in processed foods, US$3.8 billion in simply transformed goods and only US$3.7 billion in elaborately transformed manufactures.

Meanwhile, Australia still relies largely on imports for most of its manufactured goods and machinery. This is a dependence the country must now learn to do without, according to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia's senior international economist, Madeleine Kong.

"Australia has developed a taste for imported goods, and imported goods are our main problem. The main things we are importing are consumer goods and investment, and in the long term we will have to keep imports of consumer goods under control, which will happen if monetary policy is kept tight," she says.

She adds that a large proportion of imports over the past few years have been in equipment to produce new capacity in local industries, and that imports were likely to fall as this equipment began to satisfy local demand for manufactured goods. "On the export side, Australia will continue to rely on primary commodities, because we are basically a commodity-producing country," she says.

Ms. Kong points out that Australian trade with Asian countries is increasing, as these countries have been growing swiftly compared with Australia's more traditional trading partner, Britain, which has been turning more toward Europe.

In 1971-72, 9 percent of Australian exports went to Britain and 9.6 percent to Asia (excluding Japan); in 1988-89 only 3.5 percent went to Britain and 18.3 percent to Asia.

"Australian foreign policy is putting more and more emphasis on Asia, and recognizing that Australia is more a part of the Asian market than the European one," Ms. Kong says.

The head spokesman for one of Australia's most significant export industries says that although the country's exports have been made much more competitive by government reforms in the last few years, there remains scope for further improvement.

The president of the Australian Mining Industry Council, Gavin McDonald, says that more changes could still be made to boost the value of Australian exports, although the large exporting industries have increased their productivity and efficiency, lowered their debt and worked to improve their marketing performance.

"More efficient sectors of the economy, such as mining, agriculture and tourism, would perform better if they did not have to bear the cost of assistance to protected industries such as manufacturing," he says. "We can also see scope for making the service industries more efficient, particularly those industries in which governments are involved. These include the waterfront, shipping, rail and power."

The managing director of the Australian Trade Commission, Lindsay MacAlister, says his organization, along with the federal government's Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, is aiming to encourage more Australian businesses to look beyond the local marketplace into export markets. The Australian Trade Commission provided in-depth export planning assistance to 106 Australian companies in the 1989-90 financial year.

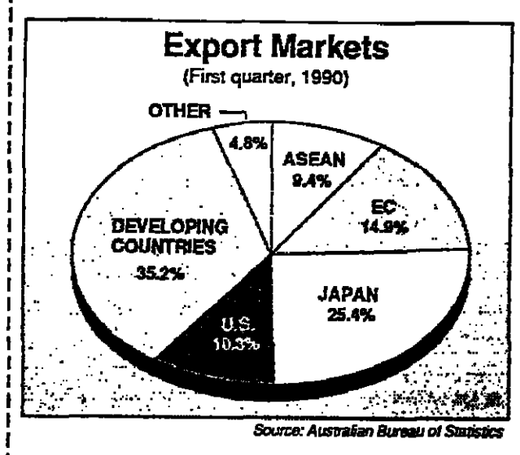
Madeleine Kong, senior international economist at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

"There are encouraging signs that more companies will increasingly follow the lead of the major export achievers," says Mr. MacAlister. "We are trying to persuade these people to become international."

He adds that there are a number of companies in Australia that are producing world-class products but not exporting them, partly because they have grown used to the protection of tariffs and subsidies and have not developed a strong competitive instinct.

Australia still suffers from an insular outlook. But this is changing fast as new trade patterns evolve.

This advertising section was written by Richard Brass, a finance writer based in Sydney.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Trade Agreement With New Zealand

On July 1, 1990, the last barriers preventing free trade in goods between Australia and New Zealand were removed. Services will follow by 1995.

The removal of tariff barriers for trade in goods was the major part of the historic Closer Economic Relations agreement signed in 1983 by the Australian and New Zealand governments.

The freeing of the goods trade from tariffs, import licenses and other arrangements, which has

Trade is up 15% yearly since '83

constricted trade between the two neighbors for decades, will be followed by the removal of all obstructions to free trade in services by 1995 at the latest, completing the creation of a single market with a population of over 20 million.

The trade reforms are a logical extension of the similarities between Australia and its smaller neighbor, two English-speaking countries that share similar political institutions and social practices, a history of close connections and a strong trading relationship.

The changes are likely to result in big savings from both Australian and New Zealand producers from economies of scale, and will enable companies in both countries to develop stronger bases from which to develop their exporting potential.

The Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke, said the aim of the agreement was to develop the economy that straddles the Tasman Sea into a globally competitive force. "What we are espousing in the GATT Uruguay Round is what we have done across the Tasman. Domestically, CER is playing a significant part in further establishing our international competitiveness and in raising the sights of business people on both sides of the Tasman to the opportunities in our Asia-Pacific region and globally."

He added that under the agreement, New Zealand remains one of Australia's major trading partners, with total bilateral trade having grown at an average annual rate of 15 percent since 1983.

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SPORTS

Bangkok Will Host Asian Games in '98

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Bangkok won the right Thursday to stage the 1998 Asian Games, defeating bids by Taipei and Jakarta, the Olympic Council of Asia announced.

It will be the Thai capital's fourth time as host for the quadrennial competition after playing host in 1966, 1970 and 1978.

C.L. Mehta, secretary-general of the 37-member council, said 20 delegates voted for Bangkok, 10 for Taipei and 7 for Jakarta.

One OCA source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said China and the Arab countries had supported Thailand. China opposed the bid by Taipei, capital of Taiwan, which China considers a breakaway province.

The council had planned to elect a new president at the meeting, but postponed the vote to March to "promote friendship and unity" among member countries, the same source said.

Sheikh Fahd al Ahmed al Sabah, the OCA president, was killed when Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. Because of the invasion, the council suspended Iraq and expelled it from the Games in Beijing.

■ Less Golden Games

China won another 19 gold medals Thursday, one with a world record, but Nepal threatened to quit the Games and a North Korean boxing coach set off a near-riot when he jumped into the ring and attacked a referee, Agence France-Presse reported.

Nepal said its delegation of 121 athletes and officials will withdraw unless the defeat of boxer Bishnu Singh by Latif Mohammed of Pakistan is overturned. The Nepalese delegation alleged that $15,000 was paid to ensure a Pakistani victory and filed a protest over the "corrupt and disgusting" decision.

Later, the North Korean trainer attacked a referee after his superheavyweight, Tong Su Yong, was outpointed by Iraj Kiraostami of Iran.

The referee fled to the ringside seats and the safety of Chinese security police, but North Korean boxers attacked the police before calm was restored.

Boxing officials are to meet Friday to decide whether to expel the North Korean team from the tournament.

China's Zhou Lingmei set a world cycling record in the women's 1-kilometer (.62-mile) time trial, winning in 1 minute, 13.899 seconds. That broke the mark of 1:14.249 set by Erika Salaumiae of the Soviet Union in 1984.

China also added gold medals in walking, table tennis, swimming, weight lifting and shooting to increase its total to 80.

■ Iraq Retaliates for Ouster

Iraqi forces have retaliated for the ouster of their team from the Games by plundering the offices of the Kuwait Soccer Federation, according to a Qatari newspaper, The Associated Press reported from Doha, Qatar.

Al-Sharq, quoting an unidentified Kuwaiti refugee, said that all the trophies were taken away, including the Gulf Cup that Kuwait won in February. The paper said the cup weighed 2.2 pounds (one kilogram) and was made of gold.

The paper said 10 members of the Kuwaiti national soccer team have been killed while fighting Iraqi troops, but it did not say when.

Mao's Grandson A 'Winner,' Too

Reuters

BEIJING — The grandson of Mao Zedong has won a gold of sorts at the Asian Games: He has been hailed as a top housekeeper at the village where athletes stay.

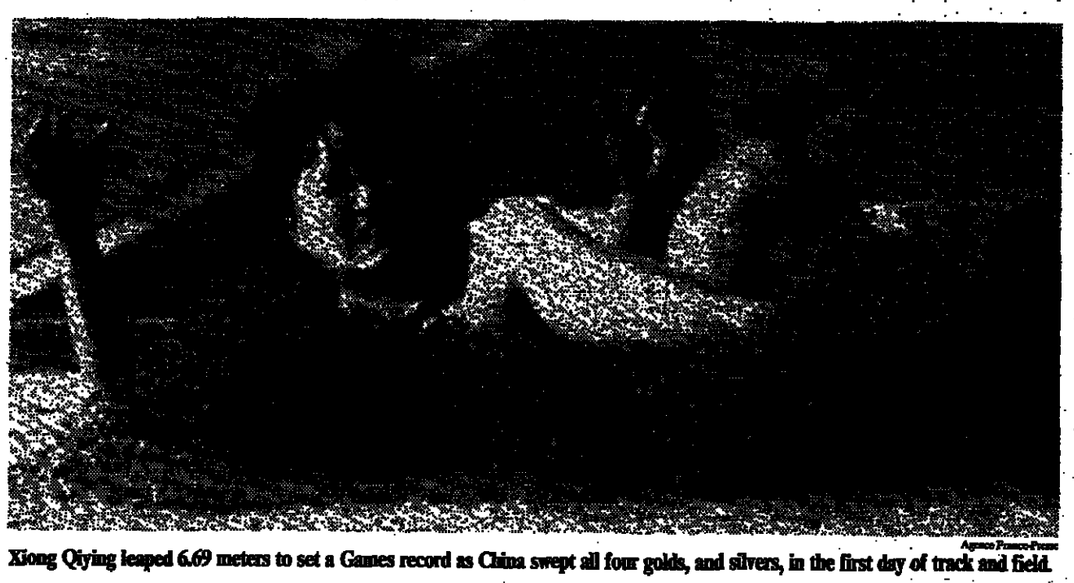
Wang Xiaozhi, 18, is one of the thousands of "volunteer" students working as interpreters, waiters and dormitory cleaners at the athletes' village, according to the Beijing Daily.

"This child is really special. He is a young leader," the newspaper quoted a supervisor as saying. "He took first place in the individual contest for making up the beds."

China's newspapers earlier extolled the youngster, whose name means "follow Mao", for his work as a waiter.

Wang is the son of Mao's daughter, Li Na.

His grandmother, the ultra-leftist Jiang Qing, was arrested shortly after Mao died in 1976. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life in prison.



Agence France-Presse

Xiong Qiying leaped 6.69 meters to set a Games record as China swept all four golds, and silvers, in the first day of track and field.

Johnson Gives Back Part of Salary to Help Lakers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Magic Johnson has been credited with another assist, only it wasn't on the court.

The National Basketball Association's three-time most valuable player has voluntarily surrendered part of his salary so the Los Angeles Lakers could acquire guard Terry Teagle under the league's salary cap limits, the team's general manager, Jerry West, revealed Wednesday.

"We didn't have enough money under the cap to pick up Terry's contract without Magic giving up a substantial amount of his own salary," West said.

Under league rules, no team can exceed $11.8 million per year in total player salaries.

West said Johnson spoke to him about a month ago and offered to relinquish part of his salary to get a first-rate player.

"The way it happened," West said, "one day we were talking about players. I said we were trying to add a guard, but sometimes it's awkward because you don't have enough money under the cap.

"He said, 'Don't worry. I can help you.'

"I said, 'I can't promise that we can give you this money back,'" West said. "People think he's being taken care of down the line, but that's not the case. It'll be two years before Earvin Johnson can have anything done on his contract.

"To make a long story short, we got something concrete and all of a sudden this thing came where we thought we could make a deal and we took him up on his offer," West said.

Johnson reportedly earns $2.5 million a year. He is thought to have given about $75,000 of it back.

Teagle, a 30-year-old swingman acquired from the Golden State Warriors, has two years remaining on a contract that will pay him a reported $600,000 in 1990-1991.

The trade, which was announced Tuesday, called for the Lakers to give the Warriors their first-round draft choice in 1991 in exchange for Teagle, who averaged career bests last season in scoring (16.1) and rebounding (4.5).

He is expected to replace Michael Cooper, the longtime Laker swingman who left the team this summer to play in Italy.

In another move related to the salary cap and the acquisition of Teagle, the Lakers traded center Mark McNamara to the San Antonio Spurs on Tuesday for undisclosed considerations.

"It's about winning," Johnson said in a statement. "Of course money is great, but I play to win and that's why I did it."

Reuters

Johnson: 'It's about winning.'

He is currently in Spain on a promotional tour for a company.

"It is another incredible play in a long line of incredible plays by Magic Johnson in the pursuit of victory," said the Lakers' owner, Jerry Buss. "In my mind, he's the best team player ever."

The Lakers, who won the NBA championship five times in the 1980s, were eliminated by the Phoenix Suns in the Western Conference semifinals last season.

Although Johnson is the first player to be taken up on such an offer, Michael Jordan said earlier he would give up part of his salary so that the Chicago Bulls could acquire Walter Davis. But Davis re-signed with Denver.

(AP, LAT)

Dutch Center Smits Getting Tutoring With Pacers From One of NBA's Best

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Bill Walton, the former UCLA and NBA star, is working for the Indiana Pacers this week, but not on a comeback.

Walton has been tutoring 7-foot, 4-inch (2.23-meter) Rik Smits of the Netherlands, the second pick overall in the 1988 draft.

"He will need experience and practice, but everybody needs that," Walton said. "But, in my opinion, there's no limit to what he can do. If he can continue to improve, he can do very well. The world's out there for him. He can take it over."

Walton, the NBA's most valuable player in 1978, has a pretty good idea of what a center can or can't do. Of Smits, he said: "He's a tremendous talent and a fine young man who has, what I think, a great career ahead of him."

"I think it's a great opportunity," said Smits, who was a 10-year-old in the Netherlands when Walton led the Portland Trail Blazers win the NBA title in 1977. "This is eventually going to help a lot, but there are so many things and I've got to keep reminding myself to do those things."

Sampras and Gehrig: The Lessons of History

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How refreshing it was to hear Pete Sampras, the winner of the U.S. Open tennis championship, talk about studying old tapes of Rod Laver. The kid is only 19 years old, but he acknowledges that his sport and his own style have roots in ancient history, a few decades back.

In an age when many tennis players travel with entourages the size of the court of Montague and the court of Capulet bustling about the marketplace of Verona, this young man is quite content to roam around the world with only his coach, Joe Brandi.

He conjures up a pre-earring, pre-tresses, pre-day-glo era when that one-man entourage, Harry Hopman, told Australian players when to take their training runs, when to come down for breakfast and how to tie their cravats.

Sampras, who wears mostly white and is closely shorn, is thoroughly modern in other ways. Like almost all young athletes of today, who grew up with the television set blaring, he is not afraid of the microphone.

Vantage Point

When one snoop wanted to know what Sampras would do with his $350,000 winnings, the young man, armed with the athletes' suspicion that all reporters are suckers for free food and free drink, quipped that he was tossing a cocktail party for the press. It was a breezy way of saying, "None of your business, you bozos."

Contrast this poised 19-year-old high-school dropout with Lou Gehrig, a deity from another age, who actually spent two years on the Columbia University campus.

According to Ray Robinson, author of a helpful new biography, "Iron Horse: Lou Gehrig in His Time," recently published by W.W. Norton & Co., Gehrig was shy and tongue-tied.

Appearing on a popular radio show of the time, Gehrig was asked what breakfast food helped fuel his home runs. Gehrig, who was paid $1,000 to endorse something called Huskies, blurted out, "A heaping bowlful of Wheaties!"

Robinson has interviewed many aging contemporaries of Gehrig to add to the familiar story of a powerful athlete brought down by a fatal disease at 38. Baseball players and fans just might learn something from Gehrig's sense of being a public figure, a ball player, a New York Yankee.

"By nature Lou was a serious person, quite caught up in his self-designated role as loyal son, loyal team player, loyal citizen, loyal employee," Robinson writes.

Such an unquestioning commitment placed a heavy burden on him. Sometimes it cost him dearly in terms of his human relationships. For example, he seemed to assign himself the role of preserving, certifying and codifying all rules of Yankee behavior."

AS AN earnest young athlete like Pete Sampras acknowledges, there is a link between the heroes of the past and the athletes of today. It doesn't do for Vince Coleman, one of today's base-stealing stars, to have blurted, "Don't know no Jackie Robinson," in response to a question about his connection with the first black player in the major leagues.

The past is prologue. When Thurman Munson was named the first captain of the Yankees since Gehrig, it was a huge compliment. When Don Mattingly is called the greatest Yankee first baseman since Lou Gehrig, that adds to his stature.

A book like "Iron Horse" not only re-introduces a sports legend but it reminds everybody that the game hasn't changed all that much, maybe just a few more zeroes at the end of the salaries.

Robinson tells of Gehrig struggling to achieve a salary half of Babe Ruth's landmark $80,000, only to have a more strident new star named Joe DiMaggio say, "It's too bad that Gehrig is so underpaid."

To any of us who begrudge today's high salaries for athletes, it is worth being reminded that after Gehrig was stricken with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Ed Barrow, the general manager of the Yankees, said, "It was about time for Lou to get another job." Lopped off the Yankee payroll, the dying man went to work for the parole board.

These kind of memories help everybody understand that there were no good old days between management and labor.

BOOKS

ROAD SHOW

By Roger Simon. 331 pages. $19.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

SEE HOW THEY RUN: Electing the President In an Age of Mediaocracy

By Paul Taylor. 305 pages. $22.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by George E. Reedy

A PROFOUND tenet of culinary philosophy holds that men and women who love to taste sausage should never be allowed to witness its manufacture. After reading two books by journalists who covered the 1988 presidential election, it becomes obvious that a similar observation is relevant to democratic politics.

They are "Road Show" by Roger Simon of the Baltimore Sun and "See How They Run" by Paul Taylor of The Washington Post. Each book has a subtitle or jacket copy stating the author's overall conclusion. For Simon it is a quote from Adlai E. Stevenson: "In America, anyone can become president. It's one of the risks we take." For Taylor it is: "Electing the president in an age of mediaocracy." It is possible to argue intellectually with the conclusions, but an examination of the texts generates a predisposition to agree, plus a deep feeling of sympathy for men who go through these campaigns.

In terms of facts, neither book produces important material that was previously unknown. Both, however, are fascinating in their evaluations of the candidates and in the light that is shed on methods of campaigning in the television age, when the old political machines are either dead or impotent and the objective of every move is the "sound byte."

All of the high points and low blows of the 1988 campaign are covered, reviving memories of events that were fading rapidly in the public consciousness. Nothing is omitted. This time, however, we are told not only about the events themselves but how they were contrived and how the candidates stumbled into them. It is a depressing picture.

Simon contents himself with expressing his feelings solely through the tone of his narrative. He chronicles the steps in media manipulation. We are given blow-by-blow accounts of the prepping of each candidate by hired flacks — much more successful with Bush than with Dukakis simply because the latter was rebellious about the whole process. There are some very unflattering portraits of the Republican "handlers." The Democratic handlers fare somewhat better as they were ineffective.

Taylor, while conceding that campaigning has never been a matter of intellectual debates, reflects upon steps that might be taken to improve the process. He finds the need for improvement in an analysis of declining voter levels in our society and, more important, declining levels of confidence in our leaders. He admits that the candidates cannot do very much by themselves as television has become the lifeblood of campaigning. Taylor's remedies for this situation are not very sweeping.

One cannot help wondering whether the sense of shock displayed in these two books may not rest on a discovery that politics in a truly democratic society is vulgar. There is one factor that both Simon and Taylor omitted to notice — that despite the horrible campaigns of bygone years, the system has worked. We have survived as a nation, and there are not very many areas in the world today where people can make such a claim.

These books can serve a purpose by opening up a number of questions for public discussion. Is it possible that the time has come to change our system? Is there a new type of voter that needs a new type of campaign? Is television changing the whole process? Can we trace our political troubles to the campaign system, or are they reflections of ills that are deep in our society? We need to clear the air.

George E. Reedy is a former White House press secretary and has just completed a book on the Irish impact on American politics. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN this month's world championships in Geneva, Mike Moss of Manhattan along with Drew Casen, a New Yorker who recently moved to Delray Beach, Fla., won a silver medal in the World Team Championship.

On the diagramed deal from the Teams final, both teams reached four spades doubled from the South side of the table. In the auction shown, the no-trump opening and the double were both slightly eccentric. The two-heart bid by Casen as North was a transfer, and his partner, Michael Seamon of Miami Beach, Fla., received a heart lead.

East took the heart ace and shifted to a diamond, covered by the king and won with the ace. West now missed the last chance for the defense to play clubs and returned a heart. South won with the king, threw a club from dummy on the diamond six. When West played low the remaining club was thrown from the dummy.

East ruffed and led a club; but too late. Dummy ruffed, and two rounds of trumps were drawn ending in the closed hand. A diamond was ruffed to establish two winners, and South scored 590.

In the replay, West led a trump and then shifted to a heart when he won the second trick with the diamond ace. Moss as East took the ace and found the shift to clubs. Two tricks in the suit insured defeat of the contract, and East later scored a diamond overruff to increase the penalty to 300. The result was 13 imps to the American team.

NORTH
♠ K Q 8 6 5 2
♡ 10 7 6 3
◇ 4
♣ 5 3

WEST
♠ 7
♡ J 9 8 4
◇ A J 5 2
♣ A Q J 8

EAST
♠ J 9 4
♡ A 5 2
◇ 9 8
♣ K 10 9 7 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 10 3
♡ K Q
◇ K Q 10 7 6 3
♣ 4 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Dbl.	2♡	Dbl.
2♠	3♡	4♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

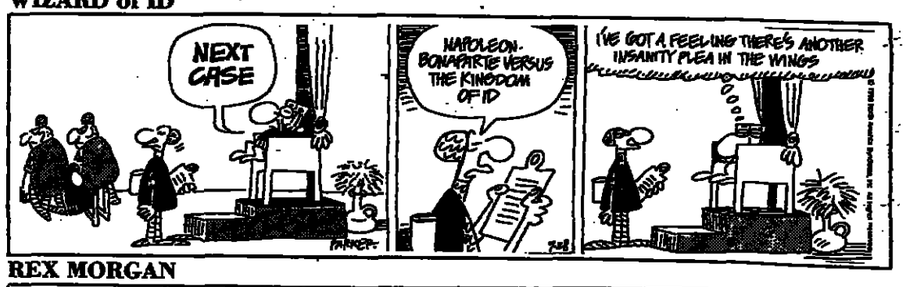
West led the heart nine.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

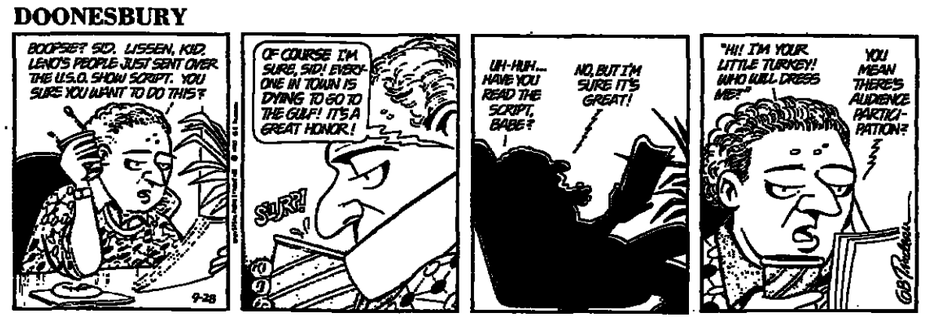
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB, WHY CAN'T DENNIS HAVE A LITTLE PONY?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SINUM

LITTE

NEPELS

SHMAIF

WHERE THE PREVARICATOR'S CHARACTER LIES.

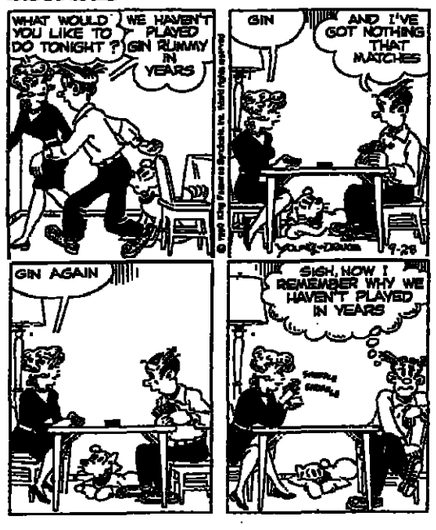
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUTE VIXEN TRUANT PREACH
Answer: The best way to make a long story short— INTERRUPT HIM

BLONDIE



SPORTS

Smith Keeps Pirates Going As Mets Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — There was a time when Zane Smith could not win. Now, it appears, he may not lose until the Pittsburgh Pirates at least win the National League East title.

Smith improved to 6-1 with the Pirates by overcoming three unearned runs Wednesday night, and Andy Van Slyke hit a two-run triple as the Pirates lowered their division-clinching number to five by beating the Chicago Cubs, 4-3.

That kept them three games ahead of the New York Mets. The Pirates will win the title if, in the final seven games, any combination of their victories and the Mets' losses add up to five. If each team wins its next four games, the Mets will still be alive — barely — when they come here next Monday for a season-ending three-game series.

Smith, whose 2.61 earned-run average is the second best in the league, has given up just three earned runs in 49 innings during a six-game stretch that has included three complete-game victories and two shutouts. He has an 0.55 ERA during that stretch.

Wednesday, he did not walk a batter, struck out five and got the final out with the tying run on third.

With the Cubs trailing, 4-1, Ryne Sandberg reached base to start the ninth on third baseman Jeff King's error, moved to third on Andre Dawson's one-out single and scored on Luis Salazar's single. Pinch-hitter Hector Villanueva hit what appeared to be a game-ending double-play grounder to short, but Jay Bell booted the ball, allowing Dawson to score as pinch-runner Greg Smith ran to third.

"If I was four or five years younger, that might have affected me," Smith said. "But I had one out and all I needed was another ground ball."

He then got Damon Berryhill to hit into a game-ending 6-4-3 double play and said, "I wasn't worried about the error. I've been through stuff like that in Atlanta." *(AP, NYT)*

■ Mets Shut Out Expos

Joseph Durso of The New York Times reported from Montreal:

David Cone kept the New York Mets alive when he got them past the Montreal Expos, 4-0, with eight innings of two-hit pitching that gave the Expos their sixth straight defeat and eliminated them from the race.

Cone walked four, gave up two singles and struck out seven for a season's total of 221 strikeouts, thereby passing Ramon Martinez of the Los Angeles Dodgers as the league leader.

He was replaced in the ninth by John Franco, the stopper of the bullpen, who hadn't pitched in six days and needed the work for the final days of the race.

The Mets scored twice off Dennis Martinez the first time they batted. Howard Johnson opened the game with a walk and stole second, then scored when Dave Magadan drove a double into the right-field corner.

Tim Teufel grounded out, but Darryl Strawberry, returning to the lineup despite a stiff back, bounced a single through the middle of an infield in close for a play at the plate.

One inning later, Daryl Boston led with a single, then stole both second and third bases. Martinez got Charlie O'Brien to pop out, but walked Cone before Johnson singled to left, Boston crossed and the Mets led by three.

Cardinals 8, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia, Todd Zeile went 3 for 4, homered and drove in two runs for St. Louis. *(AP)*

Red Sox Trim Blue Jays' Lead to Half-Game in AL East

Allen Fredrickson/Reuters

Paul Molitor homered for the Brewers in the first inning of the game in Milwaukee. Five runs and eight innings later, the Blue Jays' Mookie Wilson, who had gone 0-for-3 at bat, felt a pain coming on along with a 6-0 loss for the AL East Division leaders.

But Boggs Has Back Spasms, and Clemens's Return Delayed a Day

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The ranks of the Boston Red Sox may be thinning, but their up-and-down hopes for an American League East Division title is looking more robust after they mauled the Cleveland Indians, 7-2.

The victory Wednesday night, combined with Toronto's loss in Milwaukee, cut the Blue Jays' lead to a half-game. The Blue Jays need a combination of seven Red Sox losses or victories of their own to win the division.

Boston has seven games left in which to prevent that, beginning with a lockout-makeup game Thursday in Detroit, then three showdown games with the Blue Jays at Fenway Park this weekend.

The Red Sox beat the Indians without Wade Boggs, and they weren't sure when back spasms will allow their leading hitter to play again.

"I'd say Friday, at the earliest," said Boston's manager, Joe Morgan.

But rather than be driven further into their September funk by the latest misfortune, the Red Sox responded, especially the hitters, who *capped out their highest run total in seven games.*

They all but assured the victory in the first inning when they scored five times, their biggest inning since Sept. 8, or 17 games ago.

And the Red Sox did it by mixing a good number of line drives with some sloppy fielding and the wildness of Cleveland's knuckleballer, Tom Candiotti.

All told, nine Red Sox came to the plate. Five singled and four of those hits came with two outs, with three, by Ellis Burks, Tony Pena and Luis Rivera, producing runs.

Dana Kiecker's winning performance pitching — he gave up only two singles and one run in six innings — provided a lift to a staff that is still dearly hoping for a return of its ace, Roger Clemens.

That return will not occur Friday, as originally scheduled, however.

Morgan announced that Clemens, who has been out since Sept. 4 with tendinitis in his pitching shoulder, will be moved back to the Saturday afternoon game and that Mike Boddicker will open against Toronto, instead.

Morgan said he had talked with Clemens and the right-hander agreed the switch would be better for the club.

"That's the best way to approach this thing in case Roger couldn't make it," Morgan said. "If we held Boddicker until Saturday and Roger couldn't do it, everybody would be short-changed."

"I think it makes sense," said Boddicker. "It helps to know when you're going to pitch. And with Roger you don't know how hard he can go or how long."

Clemens, Boggs, Boddicker as well as Kiecker and starting pitcher Greg Harris will all miss the trip to Detroit for Thursday's lockout makeup game. Harris is listed to start on Sunday against the Red Sox.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 0: In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor homered and Ron Robinson won for the eighth time in nine decisions, giving up seven hits but pitching out of several jams in recording his second shutout of the season and in his major-league career, The Associated Press reported.

Molitor hit his 12th homer of the season in the first inning and the Brewers added a run in the second on B.J. Surhoff's single, an error by Rance Mulliniks at third and Dale Sveum's sacrifice fly.

They made it 3-0 with two out in the seventh on Jim Gantner's double and a single by Robin Yount, and got three more runs in the eighth with singles by Surhoff, Rob Deer, Sveum and Edgar Diaz producing two runs. The final run scored on Yount's infield hit.

"I think it's good to have an off-day to regroup," said Toronto's manager, Cito Gaston.

The Blue Jays, who stranded seven runners, had runners at second and third with one out in the third, but Robinson retired Mookie Wilson on a pop-up to second base, then got Tony Fernandez on a ground out to second.

In the fifth, the Blue Jays loaded the bases with two out, but second baseman Gantner ranged behind the bag for Mulliniks's grounder and raced to the bag for the forceout.

Kelly Gruber, the Blue Jays' RBI leader, was sidelined with the flu.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Athletics 3, Royals 2: Oakland scored twice in the fifth on RBI singles by Mark McGwire and Ron Hassey to break a 1-1 tie in Kansas City, and Bob Welch became the first pitcher in 18 years to win 26 games as he set a club record for victories in a season.

Welch broke the mark he shared with Catfish Hunter, who won 25 games for the A's in 1974. It was the most victories since Steve Carlton won 27 for the Philadelphia Phillies in 1972. The last American Leaguer to win 26 games was Detroit's Denny McLain, who won 31 in 1968.

Welch, 23-4 since May 5, scattered nine hits through 7⅔ innings, including home runs by Kevin Seitzer in the first and Bo Jackson's 27th in the sixth. Dennis Eckersley worked a 1-2-3 ninth for his 45th save.

White Sox 3, Twins 1: In Chicago, the White Sox reached 90 victories for the first time in seven years behind Greg Hibbard, who pitched a three-hitter through eight innings.

The White Sox provided all the runs he needed on first-inning RBI singles by Dan Pasqua and Robin Ventura. Bobby Thigpen pitched the ninth, extending his major league record to 54 saves.

Mariners 8, Tigers 4: Jay Buhner hit a two-run homer and an RBI single and Erik Hanson struck out 10 in 7⅓ innings in Detroit to become the first right-hander in Seattle history to record 200 strikeouts. Hanson, who has 204, won his sixth straight and, at 17-9, equaled Mike Moore's 1985 club record for victories in a season by a right-hander. He gave up four runs and six hits and struck out everybody in the Tigers' starting lineup except John Shelby.

Yankees 4, Orioles 2: Dave Righetti set a major league save record for left-handers and Steve Balboni homered in New York. Righetti pitched a perfect ninth for his 35th save in 38 opportunities this season. It was the 223d save of his career, breaking the mark for left-handers he shared with Sparky Lyle.

Rangers 6, Angels 2: In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers scored three runs, two on Rafael Palmeiro's triple, before Kirk McCaskill retired a batter, then finished him with three runs in the fourth.

Rijo Pitches Reds to Victory as Dodgers Are Losing

The Associated Press

Jose Rijo has backed up his brag and moved the Cincinnati Reds closer to bragging rights in the National League West.

Rijo pitched an eight-hit complete game to beat the Atlanta Braves, 5-2, in Cincinnati and, coupled with the Los Angeles Dodgers' 10-1 loss in Houston, reduced the Reds' division-clinching number to three games. The Reds have seven games left, the Dodgers six.

Rijo had flatly declared last Sunday that the race was over, only to have Los Angeles close to *3½ games for the third time this month.*

"Now it's over," Rijo said Wednesday night. "It's *all* over now."

Eric Davis hit a two-run homer and drove in three runs as Rijo stayed on the crest of a hot streak that's given him six victories in his last seven starts. In those games, Rijo has a 1.23 earned-run average, allowing just nine earned runs while pitching five complete games. He had a shutout going Wednesday until Ron Gant homered in the eighth.

Rijo was not overpowering, giving up six hits over the first four innings. But he struck out seven in that span to repeatedly escape problems, then settled down, retiring 11 consecutive batters before Lonnie Smith singled ahead of Gant's homer.

Rijo ended up striking out 11 without walking a batter on what he considered an off night.

"I was coming back on four days of rest and I felt a little strong," Rijo said, "so I was throwing a little hard in the first few innings. My slider wasn't sharp today. I got my fastball around the third inning."

Davis took some of the pressure off Rijo by victimizing one of his favorite pitchers. He hit an RBI single and a two-run homer off John Smoltz, giving him a lifetime .643 average (9-for-14) with four homers against Smoltz.

Unlike Rijo, Smoltz couldn't get himself out of trouble.

Barry Larkin extended his hitting streak to 10 games with a single in the first. Paul O'Neill walked, and Smoltz threw wide of second on a pickoff attempt, advancing the runners. Larkin scored on a wild pitch and Davis singled to center for a 2-0 lead.

O'Neill singled home another run in the second, giving him a major-league career-high 75 RBI. Davis finished off Smoltz with a two-run homer in the fifth, his 24th of the season.

Astros 10, Dodgers 1: Franklin Stubbs drove in six runs, his high in the majors, with three coming on a fifth-inning homer, and Jim Deshaies pitched a four-hitter in Houston. Deshaies improved to 7-0 lifetime against the Dodgers in the Astrodome as he struck a season-high nine in his second complete game of the season.

Giants 7, Padres 6: Matt Williams regained the NL RBI lead by driving in five runs with two homers in San Francisco as the Giants won their fourth straight.

The five RBI gave Williams 119 for the season, moving him past Pittsburgh's Bobby Bonilla, who drove in one Wednesday for a total of 116. Williams also set a team record for RBI by a third baseman, the previous mark of 116 having been set by Mel Ott in 1938, when the club played in New York.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	84	72	.538	—
Boston	83	72	.535	½
Detroit	75	80	.484	8½
Cleveland	74	82	.474	10
Baltimore	71	85	.461	12
Milwaukee	71	84	.458	12½
New York	64	92	.410	20
West Division				
x-Oakland	97	56	.634	—
Chicago	90	65	.581	9
Texas	81	74	.522	18
California	77	78	.497	22
Seattle	75	81	.481	24½
Kansas City	72	83	.465	27
Minnesota	71	85	.455	28½

x-clinched division title

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	90	65	.581	—
New York	87	68	.561	3
Montreal	81	74	.523	9
Chicago	73	82	.471	17
Philadelphia	73	82	.471	17
St. Louis	70	85	.452	20
West Division				
Cincinnati	88	67	.568	—
Los Angeles	84	72	.538	4½
San Francisco	81	75	.519	7½
Houston	71	85	.455	17½
San Diego	71	85	.455	17½
Atlanta	63	92	.406	25

Pennant Races

REMAINING GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

TORONTO (6) — AWAY (6): Sept. 28, 29, 30, Boston; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Baltimore.
BOSTON (7) — HOME (6): Sept. 28, 29, 30, Toronto; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Chicago. AWAY (1): Sept. 27, Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

PITTSBURGH (7) — HOME (4): Sept. 27, Chicago; Oct. 1, 2, 3, New York. AWAY (3): Sept. 28, 29, 30, St. Louis.
NEW YORK (7) — HOME (3): Sept. 28, 29, 30, Chicago. AWAY (4): Sept. 27, Montreal; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Pittsburgh.
West Division
CINCINNATI (7) — HOME (7): Sept. 27, Atlanta; 28, 29, 30, San Diego; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Houston.
LOS ANGELES (6) — HOME (3): Oct. 1, 2, 3, San Diego. AWAY (3): Sept. 28, 29, 30, San Francisco.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto	000 000 000	0 7 1
Milwaukee	110 000 12x	4 13 0

Wells, Willis (8), Corutti (8), Acker (8) and Myers; Robinson and Surhoff. W—Robinson, 12-4. L—Wells, 11-8. HR—Milwaukee, Molitor (12).

Cleveland	001 000 010	2 5 2
Boston	200 010 12x	7 14 0

Candiotti, Shaw (4), Gozzo (8) and Alomar; Kiecker, Andersen (7), Gray (9) and Pena. W—Kiecker, 8-8. L—Candiotti, 14-11. HR—Boston, Greenwell (14).

Minnesota	000 100 000	1 4 0
Chicago	200 000 01x	3 5 0

Tapani, Garces (8), Wayne (8) and Harper; Hibbard, Thigpen (9) and Karkovice. W—Hibbard, 14-9. L—Tapani, 11-8. Sv—Thigpen (54).

Baltimore	000 001 100	2 6 3
New York	000 201 10x	4 7 0

Bolton, Bautista (6), Boone (7), Schiffbauer (8) and Melvin; Cary, Robinson (7), Righetti (9) and Geren. W—Cary, 4-11. L—Bolton, 2-11. Sv—Righetti (35). HRs—Baltimore, C. Ripken (20). New York, Balboni (17).

Seattle	000 200 322	8 11 3
Detroit	002 000 020	4 7 1

Hanson, Comstock (8), Swift (8) and Valle; Tanana, Nunez (7), Petry (9) and Heath, Scles (9). W—Hanson, 17-9. L—Tanana, 8-8. Sv—Swift (6). HRs—Seattle, Buhner (6). Detroit, Coles (3).

Oakland	100 020 002	5 7 0
Kansas City	100 001 000	2 9 3

Welch, Honeycutt (8); Eckersley (9) and Hassey; Saberhagen, M. Davis (6), McGaffigan (8), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane. W—Welch, 26-6. L—Saberhagen, 5-9. Sv—Eckersley (45). HRs—Kansas City, Seitzer (6), Jackson (27).

California	010 000 100	2 6 0
Texas	200 200 02x	6 10 3

McCaskill, Fetters (4), C. Young (6), Minton (7) and Parrish; Rogers, Arrabers (7), Jeffcoat (7), Bartlett (9), Russell (9) and Petrolli. W—Rogers, 10-5. L—McCaskill, 12-11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	000 100 020	3 7 1
Pittsburgh	000 040 00x	4 5 2

Coffman, Nunez (5), Kramer (8) and Berryhill; Z. Smith and LaValliere. W—Z. Smith, 12-8. L—Coffman, 9-1.

New York	210 000 001	4 10 0
Montreal	000 000 100	1 3 1

Cone, Franco (9) and O'Brien; De. Martinez, Rojas (8), Hall (9), Sampen (9) and Mercado. Goff (9). W—Cone, 13-10. L—De. Martinez, 10-11.

Atlanta	000 000 020	2 8 1
Cincinnati	210 020 01x	5 7 0

Smoltz, Castillo (5), Freeman (5), Parrett (7), Mercker (8) and Mann; Rijo and Reed. Oliver (9). W—Rijo, 14-7. L—Smoltz, 13-11. HR—Atlanta, Gant (21). Cincinnati, E. Davis (24).

Los Angeles	000 001 000	1 4 1
Houston	200 030 40x	10 7 0

Morgan, Holmes (1), Wetteland (3), Peale (5), Aase (5), Walsh (7), Searage (8) and Scioscia. Deshaies (7); Desabies and Stiebb. W—Deshaies, 7-12. L—Morgan, 11-15. HR—Houston, Stubbs (22).

San Diego	051 000 000	6 14 0
San Francisco	202 020 03x	7 12 1

Rasmussen, Hammaker (4), Show (7) and Parrett; Robinson, Nevon (2), O'Neal (5), T. Wilson (6), Oliveres (6), Bedrosian (9) and Decker. W—O'Neal, 1-0. L—Rasmussen, 11-13. Sv—Bedrosian (16). HRs—San Diego, Tomelton (9). San Francisco, Mo. Williams 2 (33), Bass (7).

St. Louis	022 001 120	8 11 0
Philadelphia	010 000 000	1 5 1

B. Smith, Di Pino (6) and Pagnozzi; De Jesus, Malone (6), Ruffin (7), McElroy (9) and Doutton. W—B. Smith, 9-8. L—De Jesus, 6-8. HR—St. Louis, Zeile (15).

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Yomiuri	86	48	6	.642	—
Hiroshima	81	60	2	.574	12½
Taiyo	69	63	3	.494	25
Chunichi	61	66	1	.481	28½
Yakult	55	67	0	.451	29
Hanshin	50	76	0	.397	36

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
x-Seibu	75	46	4	.647	—
Orix	65	54	4	.545	12
Nippon Ham	62	57	1	.521	15
Kintetsu	48	56	1	.517	15½
Lotte	47	63	2	.429	25½
Daiei	37	76	3	.332	37

x-clinched league title

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Taiyo 4, Yomiuri 3
Hanshin 5, Hiroshima 2
Kintetsu 11, Seibu 7
Orix 5, Daiei 2
Lotte 3, Nippon Ham 2

SOCCER

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP
Second Round, First Leg

Aston Villa 1, Barnsley 0
Charlton 2, Leyton Orient 2
Coventry 4, Bolton 2
Halifax 1, Manchester United 2
Leicester 1, Leeds 0
Norwich 2, Watford 0
Nottingham Forest 4, Burnley 1
Queen's Park Rangers 3, Peterborough 1
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Brentford 1
Torquay 0, Manchester City 4
Tottenham 5, Hartlepool 0
Walsall 0, Chelsea 5
West Ham 3, Stoke 0

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Italy 1, Netherlands 0
Sweden 2, Bulgaria 0

SIDELINES

Woosnam, Montgomerie Lead in Golf

CHEPSTOW, Wales (Reuters) — Ian Woosnam of Wales matched the six-under-par 65 posted earlier Thursday by Colin Montgomerie of Scotland to share the first round lead in the Grand Prix of Europe golf tournament.

Both Woosnam and Montgomerie, who played in the morning before Woosnam had begun, also carded six birdies and no bogies.

José-Maria Canizares of Spain and Brett Ogle of Australia were third after rounds of 66, while Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe, Seve Ballesteros of Spain and Mark James of Britain each shot 67 to share fifth place.

Goodwill Games to Continue in '94

NEW YORK (AP) — The Goodwill Games, the first two of which lost $70 million, will be staged in 1994 in the Soviet cities of Moscow and Leningrad, Turner Broadcasting System Inc. has decided.

The Games, which failed to attract a world-class field in many sports this year in Seattle, probably will be televised in part by ABC in 1994, although Jack Kelly, president of the Games, said Wednesday that the deal had not been finalized and that he didn't know how many hours ABC would televise or how much money the network would pay TBS.

TBS said the decision of the board to continue the games, first held in Moscow in 1986, was unanimous. The company has estimated that 1990 games lost as much as $44 million.

4 Soviet Athletes Banned for Drug Use

MOSCOW (AP) — Four Soviet athletes who tested positive for steroids have been banned from track and field for two years, the daily newspaper Sovietsky Sport has reported.

It said one of the athletes was Jana Manulova, a member of the women's 1,600-meter relay team that won a silver medal at the 1989 European Junior Track and Field Championships. The other three were named only as L. Cherevko, A. Petukhov and S. Ivanov.

For the Record

Anthony Blakley, a 6-foot, 9-inch (2.05-meter) forward who averaged 24 points and 13 rebounds for the St. Quentin team in France, has signed as a free agent with the Los Angeles Clippers, the National Basketball Association team announced. *(AP)*

Monica Seles and Jennifer Capriati lost their quarterfinal matches Thursday in the Nichirei International Ladies Tennis Championships in Tokyo. Seles, 16, the second seed, injured her right ankle when she slipped and fell in the second set, then lost to eighth-seeded Amy Frazier, an 18-year-old American, 5-7, 7-5, 6-2. Third-seeded Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria defeated 14-year-old Capriati, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 7-6 (7-3). *(AP)*

The Canadian Olympic Association said it will decide on Friday whether sprinter Ben Johnson can compete again in the Olympic or Pan American Games. *(Reuters)*

Zeke Mowatt, the New England Patriots' tight end, has been ordered by the National Football League commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, to report to the league office by Friday for a hearing on allegations of sexually harassing a female sports reporter for The Boston Herald. *(NYT)*

Grant Fuhr had a 75-minute hearing Wednesday into his admission of substance abuse, but the National Hockey League president, John Ziegler, said he did not know when he would announce his decision on whether the Edmonton Oilers' goaltender would be disciplined. *(AP)*

The University of Miami hopes to join the Big East or Atlantic Coast Conference, and has eliminated the Southeastern and Metro conferences from consideration, school officials said. *(AP)*

The U.S. Soccer Federation has appointed a 16-member committee to develop plans for setting up a nationwide professional league. *(Reuters)*

Kaiserslautern of West Germany has been fined $9,162 and Sampdoria of Italy $13,743 by UEFA for the Cup Winners' Cup match in which two Italians were sent off and seven players were booked. Sampdoria's Ivano Bonetti was suspended for two European matches and teammate Marco Lenna for one. *(AFP)*

Quotable

● Deion Sanders, on why he now wants to play baseball for the Atlanta Braves as well as football for the Atlanta Falcons: "So I can accumulate as much money as I can."

● *Hall of Fame catcher Johnny Bench, on National League expansion:* "I was thinking about making a comeback until I pulled a muscle vacuuming."

NFL Chargers' Nose Tackle Hospitalized After Assault

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Joe Phillips, the San Diego Chargers' starting nose tackle, will miss at least eight weeks of the National Football League season because of injuries inflicted by three men who severely beat him outside a restaurant, the club said.

Phillips, 27, suffered a fractured nose, fractures on an eye orbit, a concussion and numerous bruises and abrasions, the team physician, Lee Rice, said through a club spokesman. Rice said Phillips would undergo surgery in the next few days to repair the fractures.

Phillips was attacked as he and a woman left a beach-area restaurant early Wednesday, said a police spokesman, Bill Robinson. The woman was struck, too, but did not require treatment when Phillips was taken to the Mission Bay Hospital emergency room before he was transferred to another hospital.

"Words were exchanged between Phillips and the three suspects before they jumped him," Robinson said. "One of the men had steel-toed boots and they struck Mr. Phillips with their fists and with the boots."

The Chargers put the 6-foot, 5-inch, 275-pound (1.95-meter, 125-kilogram) Phillips on the reserve non-football injury list, so he will miss at least one month. It's not known how long he will remain hospitalized, but the club said Phillips is not expected to return to practice for at least eight weeks.

Phillips had left Saska's Bar in Mission Beach about 1 A.M. and was walking to his car when he was assaulted. The assailants remain at large, , Robinson said, and investigators have not yet been able to speak with Phillips because of his condition.

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OBSERVER

A Moribund New York

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — New York is dying again, as it was in 1974 when I moved there from Washington. Then, as now, many people were saying good riddance. "Drop Dead" was The Daily News' famous headline summation of President Ford's advice to the city.

Fed-up New Yorkers were getting out, as always. After living there a while I was struck, on trips to the suburbs, by the vast population of former New Yorkers out there who had decamped because of previous deaths of the city.

All over New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island, oldtimers who had lived in the city during the Depression or the war years or the fat '50s talked lovingly about its bygone glories.

Still speaking the city's distinctive accents, they were quick to reminisce about its lost splendors. "But I'd never live there now," they often added, and gave you an unpersuasive account of the quiet pleasures of suburban life.

They often seemed amazed to hear I had deliberately chosen to live in New York. I had several reasons for going in 1974. One was a hick's suspicion that though small-town roots and mud-between-the-toes rusticity might be wonderful to boast about, no American could claim he had lived life to the hilt until he had experienced New York. I stayed 11 years, which may be longer than average for an adopted New Yorker.

□

The dying New York of 1974 was the victim of a long siege of very bad government. Not just city government either, but state government in Albany and federal government in Washington, both of which were blind to the fact that cities are absolutely vital to a nation's health and, so, utterly uninterested in trying to make them flourish.

Nelson Rockefeller's revenue-sharing plan, later savaged by Reagan know-nothings, was a grudging federal acknowledgment that, yes, maybe Washington ought to be interested in shoring up local governments, but the money it distributed was small when measured against the enormity of the American city's problems.

These problems were epitomized in New York, so when the Nixon recession of the early 1970s arrived, New York again began dying.

If you're not rich, the times when New York is dying may be the best times to move in. This was my experience in 1974.

With Manhattan real estate on the rocks, there was a vast choice of apartments for rent or sale at what later seemed giveaway prices. And real estate is decisive in determining whether life in New York is to be wonderful, tolerable or wretched.

For paupers, a welfare hotel is better than the streets while a private apartment is a place where maybe you can start reassembling your life. In "The Bonfire of the Vanities," Tom Wolfe expresses the millionaire's real estate agony to perfection when he observes that, after you are accustomed to living in a $3 million apartment, living in a $1 million apartment is simply impossible.

□

For Manhattan's well-to-do, discovering that you're not well-to-do enough to stay in a skyrocketing real estate market — ah, friend, that is crushing evidence that you are not well-to-do at all and might as well go away.

This was the awful truth delivered to me by the real estate orgies of the 1980s when it seemed the good times could never end and New York could never die again.

Priced out, I lit out for suburbs, but suburbs far, far away. I did not want to become another of those old New Yorkers out in Jersey, in Westchester, or Long Island telling visitors that New York was just a ruined replica of the city I knew in the good old days.

You who plan to leave New York, hark! I will now tell you of suburbs: They are safer, quieter, cleaner, superior in many ways to New York. Also: In suburbs it is hard to find people who will excite, infuriate, exhilarate, amaze, stupefy, astound and provoke you, or make you re-examine everything you ever believed.

Also: It's hard to find a good play, a good restaurant, a good opera and a good protest demonstration. When everybody has fled to the suburbs and there are no more cities for suburbanites to refresh themselves in, it will be said of America, "A restful place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there."

New York Times Service

Freddy Heineken: A Brewer of Ballads

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

BLARICUM, the Netherlands — For Freddy ("y not *ie* and why not?") Heineken, bad jokes are an art form. More — an affirmation of life. He plays "good tennis and badminton." He likes pretty songs like "I'm in the Nude for Love." He likes Mendelssohn, he also likes Mendel's father. He feels a "special rapport" with Jewish people and ("this is my best joke") wants "He Brew" on his tombstone.

Composer-punster Heineken: The "perfection of imperfection."

Heineken spent "countless desperate sessions" with the arranger Dick Bakker in Bakker's home studio on Bierweg (Beer Street) here in this upscale Amsterdam exurb auditioning European crooners who sang "de" instead of "the" and "luf" for "love." There were more than 50 of them over a period of eight years, they were out of tune and didn't swing and at the end Heineken was "sick, I wanted to throw up."

The object was to record four of the six ballads he has written. His hunch is that there's a "big hole in the market" for pretty ballads. He would have liked his friend Frank Sinatra to do it but that was not going to happen. He would have written more of them but he had a full-time job building his father's brewery into such a successful international giant that "some people think I can walk on water. This is not true, I walk on beer."

When he was kidnapped for three weeks seven years ago — the ransom was thought to be as high as $11.6 million — he "stayed sane by making up new jokes and telling them to those jokers. They never laughed, they thought I was out of my mind. I was supposed to be whining, not winning." Rumor has it that the kidnappers decided not to hold out for more money because they couldn't take any more of Freddy's jokes.

Word games, sounds he twists around, he "puts them in little drawers and they hop out at just the right moment." Or the wrong moment. And what's the difference if you've heard them before? He loves his jokes: "They're so stupid. I roar with laughter with nobody around. 'That's funny, Freddy.' Playing with sounds is a musical sort of game. It's playing with language, music is a language."

Last year Heineken found the right voice for his ballads, a fine down-on-his-luck Canadian crooner named Kenny Colman who calls himself "the last saloon singer." Sinatra says Colman sings "in the tradition of Tony Bennett, Bing Crosby and myself." Standards like "Laura" and "Stardust," songs by Johnny Mandel, Sergio Mendes and Mort Shuman and harmonica solos by Toots Thielemans were added to complete a soothing, tasteful CD.

Heineken invested $125,000 to back up his hunch. Called "Dreamscape," the album is orchestrated à la Nelson Riddle by Bakker and Mandel and is being released next week by the Dutch label Dino. Warning: There are no Freddy jokes. Heineken's ballads are sincere and tuneful, as professional as the rest of the record, nothing to sneer at. (Lyrics were written by collaborators.)

But now he finds himself a song-plugger, a role for which he is suited. This man could sell beer in Bordeaux. Actually, he's plugging optimism. It's hard to keep a straight face in his company and one soon stops trying. You might be thinking it's easy to be optimistic with so much money, but his fast-flowing, bottomless bubbling stream of silliness can reach metaphysical proportions for paupers prone to depression: "A doctor advises an ailing man to stop drinking and smoking. The man asks, 'Will I live longer?' The doctor replies, 'No, but it will *seem* longer.'"

He lights one cigarette with another. "I can be a serious businessman. I work supremely fast, I like to work, I can read a thick tax file in a half hour and retain it. But I'm also serious about not taking myself seriously. What was the name of the most famous brewery 4,000 years ago? Amen. See what I mean?"

His father was a "top-notch" classical pianist. "There was a Bechstein and a Pleyel in the living room. Beethoven had to be played on the Bechstein, and Chopin on the Pleyel. It was lunch with Yehudi Menuhin, tea with Toscanini, supper with Bruno Walter. But with that music I always knew what was coming next. I wanted to be disturbed, surprised. That's what jazz is all about."

Since jazz was considered "vulgar" around his house, his love for it, he admits, includes an "I'll show you" element. As executive producer of "Dreamscape," he's not the boss's son.

Admitting he is "something of a groupie," he talks about following Coleman Hawkins around when the legendary tenorman lived in Amsterdam. Herbie Hancock "comes to visit." Thielemans is a fan of silliness. "Toots affects my tear ducts. I don't listen to music, I absorb it." He's lunched with Sinatra. Stan Getz is a friend: "When Stan plays, it's like he's not even there, the music comes from a little man inside him somewhere." (Paul McCartney is a "great songwriter and a very nice guy.") He knew Gene Krupa and Buddy Rich:

"I like drummers. I fool around with drums and I have inborn syncopation. I once played the congas with some black guys in Jamaica. You know, the tourist in the funny shirt. I can do that. They asked me back. They bought *me* drinks."

At 67 and semiretired now, Heineken does not consider life to be a straight line: "Who wants to become the world's greatest expert on clothes hangers? If that's the limit of your ambitions, you're in trouble." So he was amused when he heard Dizzy Gillespie's "Oop-Bop-Sh-Bam." Bebop was fun, unpredictable, it took sharp, unexpected turns. What he calls the "perfection of imperfection" creeped into his business philosophy. Putting on an effective hipster accent, he expands: "Yeah man, like, you got to play from the heart — dig it." He could not live without "my good friends in the music business," which he finds not all that different from the brewery business.

"There's manufacturing, distribution, advertising, whatever. I didn't have any choice for the beer. My grandfather and father had built it up. Why throw it away? I liked the job. Basically, it comes down to the quality of the people you gather around you. Business is simple. You know, when I say that, it doesn't make me popular with other businessmen who expect to be well-paid on the assumption that it's difficult. There's nothing very mysterious about the music business either. You've encountered everything before."

Insecurity is not one of his problems. Security, however, is. Since the kidnapping, he rides with bodyguards in a bulletproof limousine. After a short moment of panic taking the last cigarette from the package, like magic, without a motion or a word, a bodyguard comes in from the parking lot with a new package. "I just put quarters in these guys," he says, ripping it open: "I wonder if Einstein smoked. It's not the smoking; it's worrying about it that gets you. The only thing I worry about is boredom. I keep busy.

"Do you know the story about the musician's baby? Right after it's born, they put it on its back. There's a violin on the left side and stack of gold coins on the right. If the baby reaches for the violin, it's going to be a musician. If it's the coins, it's going to be either a banker or a thief. If it grabs both, then it's going to be a songwriter."

PEOPLE

Publishers Make Bids For Brando's Life Story

Publishers are lining up for the rights to an autobiography that **Marlon Brando** is writing. **Ellen Herrick** of Warner Books said her company's offer of $2 million had already been rebuffed. Officials at Viking Penguin and Pocket Books, Simon & Schuster's mass-market publications division, said they were in the competition. In a recent interview, the 66-year-old actor said of his book: "I have no inhibitions. There isn't anything I won't go into. Whatever doesn't kill you makes you stronger." . . . **Ivana Trump** plans to write a novel. The William Morris Agency said she would attend the Frankfurt Book Fair in October to meet with European publishers. Last month, Random House published "Surviving the Top," the second book by her estranged husband, the developer **Donald Trump**.

□

Former President **Jimmy Carter** and Foreign Minister **Hans-Dietrich Genscher** of West Germany were named as recipients of the 1991 Onassis Foundation awards for contributions to man and society. Two other awards went to the environmental group Greenpeace International and the Cypriot archaeologist **Vassos Karageorghis**. The awards were set up under the will of the late Greek shipping magnate **Aristotle Onassis**. The prizes carry $100,000 each.

□

Harrison Ford, the hero in the Indiana Jones films, has accepted an undisclosed amount of libel damages from a British newspaper that alleged he was a coward. The actor's lawyer, **Michael Skrein**, said Ford had agreed to the settlement with News of the World, under which the paper also paid legal costs. Skrein said an article published by the Sunday newspaper in December 1988 said that stuntmen for "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade" regarded him as a coward. News of the World has already published an apology and retraction.

□

Carnegie Hall opened its centennial season with the same piece of music that opened the first concert in the hall on May 5, 1891. Beethoven's "Leonora" Overture No. 3 was performed by the Los Angeles Philharmonic, conducted by its former music director, **André Previn**.

Today's

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Does Monaco boast a large hotel industry?

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